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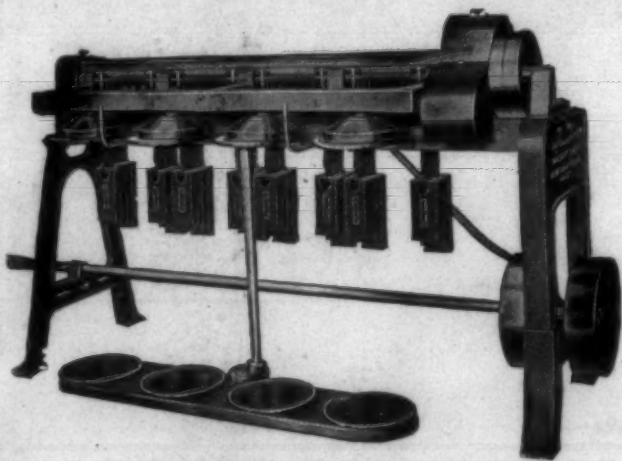
# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME XXII

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1922.

NUMBER 25

## SACO-LOWELL SHOPS

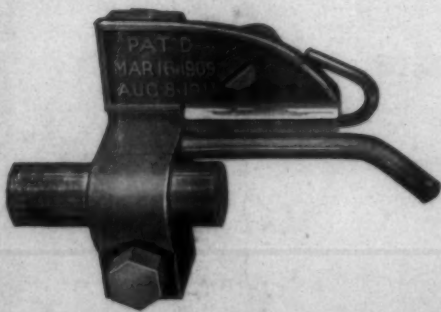


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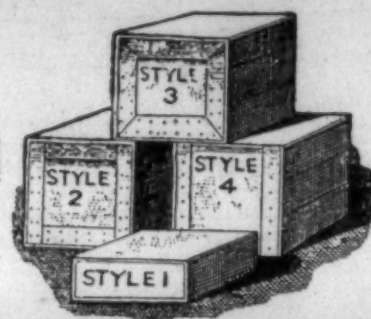
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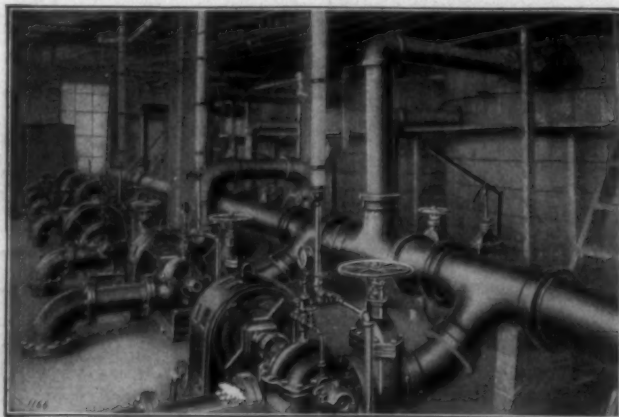
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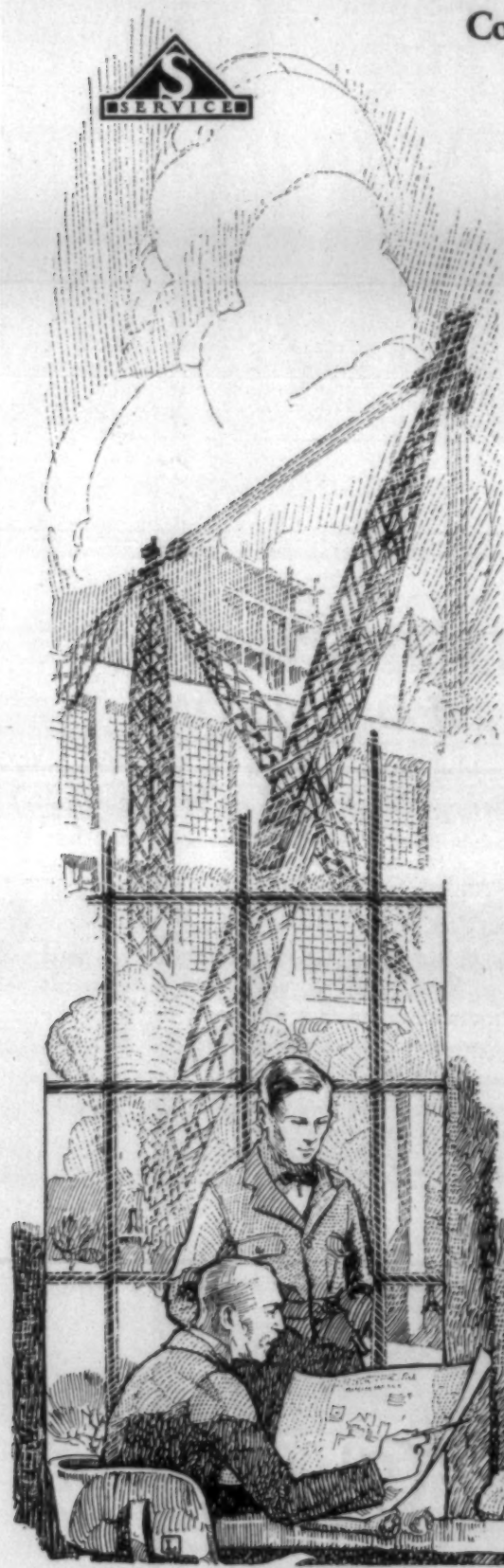




## THE FUNCTIONS OF THE ENGINEER

### Correct Plant Design Should PRECEDE Correct Operating Methods

*Then—and only then—can maximum economy  
of operation be attained*



**I**MPROVEMENTS may be made to any existing plant at any time—methods may be bettered, but maximum economy of industrial plant operation, whatever its character may be, will not and cannot be accomplished unless the entire plant has been planned and designed for the work it is to do, and unless due allowance has been made in the original planning to provide for future improvements.

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Now, when there is time for careful study, have your plans and designs made for future construction or extension.

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"Picks to the Minute"  
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discusses valuation and appraisal for taxation, bond issues, banking accommodations, etc., as well as operation methods.

### J. E. SIRRINE & COMPANY

ENGINEERS

Greenville  
South Carolina

801 Insurance Building  
Dallas, Texas



# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOLUME XXII

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1922.

NUMBER 25

## Open Price Plan will Stabilize Industry

(Reprinted from Daily News-Record.)

"The open price method of exchange is here to stay; the name may be changed, but the principle will not be changed," declared J. Nash McCullaugh, consulting and industrial manager of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers, when asked to outline his defense for open price methods. Mr. McCullaugh since his connection with the hosiery and underwear association, has been a staunch supporter of this movement, which has been brought before the manufacturing world more forcibly than ever since the Supreme Court decision in the American Hardwood case.

"The recent decision of the United States Supreme Court has left the trade organizations and the progressive manufacturers of America in a state of doubt as to whether they can continue to use the most enlightened vehicle that has ever been used in commercial life in this country, i. e., the open price plan of exchange of sales information," Mr. McCullaugh declared.

"There is no doubt," he said, "that the decision of the United States Supreme Court spells disaster for all those associations who have paraded under the name of 'open price,' with fraudulent intentions.

"However, any association that is operating an open price plan of information, based upon past sales or quotations, and that in no way discusses with its members at either meetings or by printed matter, the advisability or inadvisability of changes in price cannot be classified with the American Hardwood Lumber Association.

"The lawmakers of this country have always endeavored to make the manufacturers live in darkness," he continued. "They have permitted labor unions to combine and form organizations far more potent and powerful than our biggest trusts; they have permitted the formation of farmers' associations and co-operative organizations to control production of the soil, and to combine in the marketing of their products; but any time that the manufacturer has tried to find the light of day, our legal sycophants and parasites located in Washington immediately cry 'Wolf' and proceed to destroy that which will enlighten the greatest and most progressive brains in

this country. Statistics show that the manufacturing industries of America are 78 per cent efficient, that the railroads are 64 per cent efficient and the farmers are 48 per cent efficient.

"Try as they will, the lawmakers at Washington will not be able to stop honest open price method of exchange of sales information, because it is enlightening to the most efficient and productive body in America.

"The man who says that competition as waged in the days of piracy, and by the rule of thumb, is the life of trade, is a fool. Enlightened competition is the only form of competition that can bring success to our industries.

"To say that open price information, based upon past sales and quotations, is against the laws of the country, means, if carried to the broadest point of the law, that the stock and commodity exchanges of this country must stop publishing their sales prices at the end of each day. Along the same line, the department stores must stop publishing their prices and the railroads likewise.

"This country is facing a year which I believe will be far more trying than the past two have been, irrespective of the latter-day prophets who predict glorious prosperity, and who sit back calmly in their rolling chairs while they wait for that prosperity to fall into their laps. Men of this type remind me of the man who has a sign on his desk, 'Time is Money,' and who, when interviewed, takes three-quarters of an hour to tell you why he has Guernsey cows on his farm rather than Jerseys.

"It is a known fact that the banks are carrying many manufacturers that have been unable to come through the period of readjustment satisfactorily, and that these will shortly fall by the wayside. More brilliant examples of unintelligent, piratical competition.

### Three Forms of Enlightenment.

"After the manufacturers have thoroughly revised conditions in their own factories, and put their methods back to pre-war standards, and once again made salesmen out of the present-day 'order-takers,' industry must look to trade associations for three forms of enlightenment.

"The first is, uniform methods of

cost finding. If men in a given industry will compile their costs alike, and by the same method, whether from the technical viewpoint the costs are right or wrong, competition will be placed on a more intelligent basis.

"The second is, intelligent production reports, as a guide to the manufacturer of what is happening in the industry as a whole, and in order that he may not follow the path of some unwise competitor by reason of propinquity.

"The unenlightened manufacturer is in a position of serious disadvantage. He seldom meets the men who keep track of what is going on and he often clings to methods that are actually out of date, or that are about to be superseded by improved processes. He is at the mercy of all his competitors who are better informed.

"The third, and the most important, is the open price method of exchange, when honestly operated, based upon past performance and without any attempt whatsoever to fix prices.

"It is impossible to keep men to a fixed price, therefore why waste time in trying to do it? It is possible, however, to keep them to an agreement to tell others what they have done. Note the distinction. The fixed price means an agreement or scheme to maintain a price or live up to something. That sort of an agreement is never kept for long. Quite aside from the question of legality, the agreement is worthless, because it is no stronger than each man's belief in the good faith of each party to it; and since each man feels sure that some of his competitors will be quick to drop it and reap a profit, he secretly ceases to follow it himself.

"The agreement to tell one another what has been done is quite another matter, since after all it simply provides for a systematic exchange of information that is sure to come out. This is so fair and works out so many good results that the trickiest competitor in the end sees it is to his advantage to live up to it.

"There is not a manufacturer in the country today, if he is astute and alive to his opportunities, that cannot procure within 48 hours any article his competitor has sold, and the price on this article. Why, then, make the manufacturer resort to

surreptitious methods that savor of stealth and dishonesty, when the same information can be exchanged through an association office?

"The result in associations where open price policy has been followed have been greater stability to prices at normal levels, without arbitrarily attempting to control prices; the elimination of secret rebates and discounts, treating all customers fairly and on a footing of equality; and the uplifting of the entire industry to a higher level. (And uplift is something that most industries in America can use.)

"Successful manufacturing can only be carried on by the medium of co-operation. The family is a co-operative unit. Cain and Abel competed over their offerings and their rivalry resulted in murder. Not until the 13 colonies were willing to sink (in a large measure) their jealousies, and co-operate, was it possible to form this republic. And there is nothing in the Constitution of the United States that says that business men must be brigands and resort to piratical methods in order to satisfy the Government. The open price method of exchange is the only method for stabilizing industry that has ever been presented to the manufacturer. It benefits both the retailer and the consumer as much as it does the manufacturer, by reason of a stabilized market condition. And at this late day and date the manufacturer is not going to be deprived of the first intelligent weapon that has been placed in his hands. Therefore, I say, irrespective of Washington, open price is here to stay, in one form or another."

### Texas Cotton Mills Show Big Improvement in 1921.

Austin, Tex.—Employees in cotton manufacturing establishments in Texas show a marked increase for 1921 over the number of employees in 1920, according to a survey just completed by the State Bureau of Labor Statistics. A recent survey showed 46 such establishments in Texas.

In December, 1920, there were employed in these cotton manufacturing plants, 1,935 males and 2,269 females, a total of 4,204.

In December, 1921, there were employed in the same places 2,067 males and 2,840 females, a total of

(Continued on Page 21.)



# Prevention of Accidents

The prevention of accidents to those employed in manufacturing plants is the first duty of all, including not only the mill managers, overseers of departments, second hands, and others exercising authority of any kind, but also the workers themselves, who can do much, to safeguard life and limb by the exercise of caution all the time.

There are seven prime essentials, says W. E. Worth, a writer in the Textile Recorder, and they are given in the order of their importance, namely:

1. A sincere desire on the part of the management to reduce accidents.
2. A willingness by the management to intelligently spend sufficient money to achieve results.
3. A realization by the management that constant and intelligent effort is necessary.
4. A man supervising the work who truly believes a safer operation is possible.
5. An organized group of superintendents, foremen and workmen, all working to a common end.
6. A definite policy and procedure adopted by management and men, and that policy and procedure adhered to.
7. Unflagging enthusiasm.

If these seven prime essentials are accepted as a basis for your conduct, the mechanics of organization can readily be determined. Briefly, these are:

Committees of foremen and workmen, organized for the sole purpose of assisting in carrying on the safety propaganda. These committees should meet at stated intervals to discuss accidents and ways and means of prevention.

Plant inspection by committees. The committees should be given the privilege of making inspection (either jointly or independently) for the purpose of determining the possibilities of improvement in the methods of operation. Many valuable suggestions are received through the medium of these committees.

The work of the safety organization should be based on standards. Have a proper standard for men, methods and machinery. From lack of proper standards arise accidents.

There is a cause for every accident. Find it. If men, educate them; if methods, correct them; if machinery, surround with proper safeguards. It is very important that you devote considerable time to these three factors. Regardless of the enthusiasm you may arouse for safety work, if the three above-mentioned factors are not controlled, definite results cannot be had.

Educate the foremen as well as the workmen. The foreman is your mainstay in accident prevention. In the process of education of the workmen, particular attention should be given to the new man. He should be given a thorough schooling in safe practices by the foreman or one of the older employees in his department. Too much attention cannot be given to this work.

An analysis of the personal injuries and damages to machinery will show (at least it has been our experience) that a very large percentage of the cost is the result of failure to instruct and introduce the new employee.

Safety committees should have as members men who understand the various languages spoken in the plant, thereby conveying what you are trying to accomplish by spoken word to all the employees.

Creating enthusiasm for safety work among those employees who do not speak the English language is of very great importance. When once they are convinced that here is a service which will benefit them personally, it is surprising the results that can be obtained and the suggestions which they will make. For that reason, it is, as before stated, very important that you have competent men speaking foreign languages on safety committees.

Bulletins should be interesting and easily understood. In addition to the bulletins from the National Safety Council, the mill manager can well afford to give considerable thought and time to devising bulletins of local and plant interest. Make these bulletins dignified and illustrate them in a way that is effective.

Safety signs should be liberally used. Make the wording brief and give it a "punch." The argument may be advanced that these signs are not read. The fact remains, however, that the secret of advertising is repetition. A multiplicity of signs results in a continuous affirmation of the importance of playing safe. Affirmative and repetition result in contagion. It is therefore important to use as many signs as consistent.

Every practical suggestion should be put into effect. If a suggestion is not used, it will pay to spend sufficient time to properly explain the reason. If it is not convenient to personally explain to the employee, then an acknowledgement of the suggestion and an explanation should be made by letter. However, it is much more satisfactory to personally discuss the matter with the man. An employee will very soon discontinue making suggestions if he is not acquainted with the fact that his suggestion has been considered. On the other hand, if the suggestion is acknowledged, even though not used, it will be an inspiration to make suggestions in the hope that some day he will make one that is practical.

Comparative statements of injuries can be used to great advantage in creating departmental or works competition. There has been considerable discussion in the past as to the basis for computing these statements. That, however, is a matter which should be worked out to the best advantage in your particular industry and condition. If it produces the desired result, the

method of computing the statistics is immaterial.

Every accident, particularly those of a serious nature, should be thoroughly investigated and the cause determined. Accidents which are the result of the failure of men, material, or methods, should be brought to the attention of those concerned, and, wherever possible, bulletins should be issued, telling the cause and how the accident might have been prevented.

Solicit the assistance of the folks at home, principals, teachers and children in the school and of the community as a whole. The work within the plant is materially affected by the conditions existing outside the plant. You can well afford to give a reasonable amount of time to the education of the citizens in your community. This will be reflected in the conduct of the men in the plant.

Continually bring to the attention of your employees that it is not necessary and is very foolish to take a chance. The chronic chance taker should not be allowed to associate with men and women who are making a conscientious effort for a safer operation.

Diversify your methods of appeal. If it is true that "variety is the spice of life," so also is it true that variety contains enthusiasm in this work. At no time can the organization charged with the responsibility of a safer operation consider that it has reduced accidents to a minimum.

Behind the mechanics of a safety organization there lies the spirit of the movement. Your manager is primarily interested in producing a profit out of the business and is a busy man. It is your duty, therefore, to keep him advised by means of proper statistics and reports of the benefits arising from this organized effort to make your plant a safe place to work. Keep him advised of the human side of the work. The benefits therein are numerous and unending. You must ever maintain in him a sincere desire to reduce accidents. Show him the importance of spending money to safeguard dangerous places and correct improper practices.

Demonstrate to the management need of constant effort—"Eternal vigilance is the price of safety." You must absolutely believe in the work, and maintain personal enthusiasm as well as the enthusiasm of your co-workers. Keep your supervisory group working for a given result. Running around in a circle may be good exercise, but we get nowhere. It is therefore necessary to give them a definite goal for achievement. If the goal is reached, you can always set a new mark.

The men who are making the goods that pay the wages and produce a profit necessarily give first thought to production. By making constructive suggestions as to safe practices, you can build a safety organization that will produce the

desired result, namely, a minimum of accidents by a safer operation without interference to production.

## The Chinese Cotton Goods Market.

Trade Commissioner Lynn W. Meekins, who has just returned from Shanghai, reports to the Textile Division of the Department of Commerce that the recent improvement in the cotton goods market in that country, though slight, indicates that business in China is improving.

During the period of abnormally high silver in 1919 and 1920, the native dealers placed much larger orders for piece goods than sound judgment warranted. By the time these goods began to reach China, silver exchange had fallen so much that the merchants tried to cancel or repudiate their contracts and pass the loss along to the foreign importers. The older established and more reliable Chinese firms held to their agreements, but most of them postponed taking delivery, hoping for a rise in exchange. The newer, and less experienced merchants repudiated their obligations.

As a result, at the beginning of 1921 enormous stocks of cotton piece goods had accumulated in Shanghai, Tientsin, and other import centers. Warehouses were fairly bursting with them, and the market was dead. Practically all the business was by weekly auctions. Efforts were made by Shanghai importers to form an organization to maintain prices at a fair level, but with no success. At Tientsin, however, importers organized and eventually stabilized that market somewhat.

In addition to the severe of famine fighting and floods, handicaps, money tightened and it was impossible to finance trade. Being unable to transact ordinary business, Chinese merchants in Shanghai and other cities turned to speculation on an unprecedented scale in the newly-formed produce and bullion exchanges, in which it is estimated that about \$100,000,000 gold was invested.

The situation in November, 1921, was that the foreign importers had their money tied up in piece goods and the Chinese had put their funds into exchanges of various kinds. Now it is reported that the exchanges are suspending operations and the Chinese business men are coming to their senses. They seem to have become pretty well convinced that every-day business offers more certain returns, even if the profits are smaller.

Stocks of piece goods in Shanghai are moving slowly but steadily. Money is easier, the native interest rate having fallen from 25 per cent per annum in October to 2 per cent on December 17. Inquiries from Hankow, as well as from Tientsin and North China, continue to increase, according to recent reports. Szechwan, the great market in Western China, has not yet begun to place orders in any volume.





## Two New Sulfur Blacks

### *National Sulfur Black R*

A red shade Sulfur Black of excellent solubility in comparatively small amounts of Sodium Sulfide, which makes it of value for the dyeing of raw stock in vacuum dyeing machines as well as for yarns in beam and cop dyeing machines. Its easy leveling qualities make it also suitable for the dyeing of warps and piece goods.

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This is the greenest type of "National" Sulfur Blacks. It dissolves readily with half the usual amount of Sodium Sulfide Conc. It is adaptable for the dyeing of raw stock, yarns and piece goods in all types of machines.

Product samples and complete technical information of both these new types will be supplied to dyers and others interested on application to any of the "National" branches.

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**NATIONAL DYES**



## Cotton Men Throughout The South Should Become Familiar With These Eight Facts

SINCE THE AMERICAN COTTON EXCHANGE, Inc., of New York City, was the result of insistent and rapidly growing demands of Spinners, Cotton Growers, Bankers and Brokers throughout the entire country, the following indisputable facts will probably prove both highly interesting and informative.

**T**HE American Cotton Exchange, Inc., is positively the ONLY exchange of any nature whatsoever in the United States upon which there has not been a single failure during the period of drastic deflation in the last two years—a record without precedent in the business history of the country.

**T**HE financial responsibility and moral probity of each and every member-broker on the floor of the "AMERICAN" has been conclusively demonstrated by actual deeds—a condition full worthy of the approbation of serious minded business men everywhere.

**T**HE volume of business transacted on the floor of the "AMERICAN" daily, weekly and monthly has made the marvellous increase of OVER 3,000 per cent in just two years, proving beyond all dispute that the Exchange is fully meeting a long felt commercial need.

**T**HE "AMERICAN" owns and occupies its own office building in the financial center of New York City, and in addition to being self-supporting is even now making an annual net profit in excess of \$25,000—and remember only a good beginning has been made.

**A**FTER a trifle over two years the "AMERICAN" has achieved exactly that which THE LARGEST COTTON EXCHANGE IN AMERICA had accomplished at the end of its twenty-third year, the memberships on the "AMERICAN" selling today for the same price as those on the older exchange sold at that time.

**T**HE "AMERICAN" is the only Cotton Exchange in the country whose contracts call for delivery to be made in the ten most advantageously located cities of the South in addition to New York. The great value of this plan is too apparent to require detailed comment here.

**T**HE "AMERICAN" is also the only Cotton Exchange in the United States chartered for the purpose of buying and selling cotton in both Spots and Futures in lots of 10 BALES and multiples thereof.

**C**HARTERED by the State of New York, efficiently guided by officials whose many years practical experience with every phase of cotton, from planting to manufacturing, gives them mature executive judgment, and embracing numerous active members of proven capacity and trustworthiness as brokers, the AMERICAN COTTON EXCHANGE is deserving of the support of all who are interested in cotton.

### OF INTEREST TO ALL WHO ARE INTERESTED IN COTTON

Any of the Members of THE AMERICAN COTTON EXCHANGE, Inc., listed below will be glad to open up negotiations with Mill Owners, Planters, Merchants and Cotton Factors with reference to handling their "Hedges" in any amounts from ten bales up on a marginal basis of TEN DOLLARS per bale. These firms will also furnish FREE weekly Market Letters, and gladly give the highest Banking and Commercial Ratings.

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24 Stone Street  
New York

Eblin & Company  
33-35-37 S. William St.  
New York

Rose & Son  
24 Stone Street  
New York

Raymond Palmer & Co.  
81 Broad Street  
New York

*(These firms are members of The American Cotton & Grain Exchange Clearing Association, Inc.)*



# Loom Fixer to Overseer

Written exclusively for Southern Textile Bulletin by "Old Fixer", a man who has had long & varied experience in this work

## Weaving Cut Double Textures.

Cut double cloths come under the heading of two-ply textures and require a description as they are manufactured in some of the Southern cotton mills. This class of goods is usually recognized as a type of cut fabric for the reason that the weaving is done in figured sections and these sections are divided by ribs, hair-lines, furrows or kindred lines. The result of introducing the dividing lines in these goods is that a decided cut appearance results and hence the name. Some very artistic skeleton effects are made by the introduction of the separating lines that form the different sections of the patterns. The general appearance of the surface of these goods is given in Figure 1 in which the design effects are seen to be separated by definite lines. These dark lines represent the "cut" so called, but are simply the cord-like property existing in the spaces between the weaves. Each partitioned place is filled in with a weave of some sort. It might be a plain weave, a twill, a hop-sack, a basket or a rib pattern. The range of the weaves possible to utilize between the cord lines is unlimited. The arrangement of the pattern chain for weaving a cut pattern of the type shown in the drawing is shown in Figure 2. This will produce a striped design with the sharp lines formed and the weaves between the lines as shown in the sample in Figure 1. The cut lines are made with two threads of the warp and two of the filling at the intersections, and the interlacing is such that one thread is up while the other is down.

The backing picks are arranged to float over the cutting threads at intervals so as to fasten the two textures together and make a firm cloth. Usually the cuts are eight to sixteen threads apart, according to the size and the character of the design desired. The cut pattern textures offer a good opportunity for the display of colored effects in the threads of the warp and the filling. The employment of double and twist or other fancy yarns for the cutting warp and filling threads always results in novel and presentable designs. While some of the simple types of cut patterns can be woven on single beam looms, more often two or three beam looms are needed in order to get the required changes in the warp system.

## Reversible Fabrics.

Reversible fabrics belong to a separate class of textures and require consideration under a special heading. Reversible fabrics include the type of woven goods in which both sides are presentable and in condition for use. Figure 3 is a chain draft for the weaving of a reversible cloth. The even warp threads and filling threads form the upper surfacing of the pattern while the odd ones flush on the back. The two systems of threads are com-

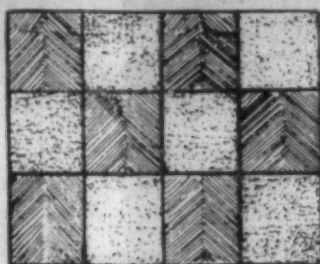


Fig 1

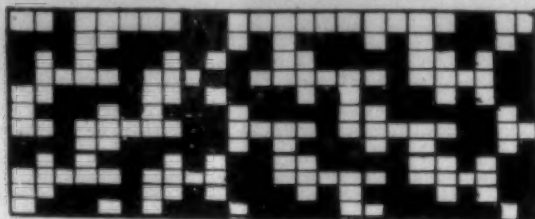


Fig 2

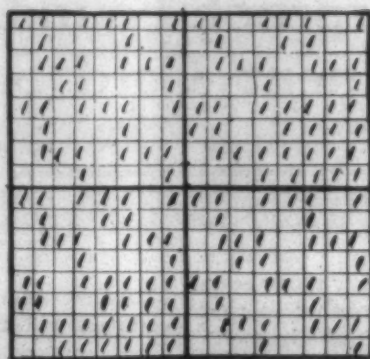


Fig 3

bined with the result that a reversible texture results. Colors cannot always be applied with success in the reversible goods for the reason that the application of certain colored yarns in the warp would be useless if the filling is to cover them. However, some excellent filling effects are possible in colors and a judicious combination of shades always helps in the sale of the goods. As a rule, this line of goods does not possess a pleasing character when the patterns are formed main-

ly by the weaves. There are exceptions, but generally the best results are obtained when the patterns are obtained by a combination of proper selection of weaves and colors in the yarns. The principal difficulty has been due to constructing a good surface and a uniform texture. If the texture is right the colors or the pattern on the face or the back might not be according to standard. And, as is well known to mill men, a fabric of any type is depreciated in value if the weave is

irregular, the colors lacking in harmony and the combination of the two poorly made. The writer has been employed in mills where a definite change in the demand for the output has resulted when a new designer took charge and altered the character of both the weaves and colors of certain goods so that the commission men were pleased. The latter knew that the improvement which had been brought about would be appreciated by the consumers and increased orders were placed. Formerly the goods referred to were woven with an unsatisfactory combination of colors and weaves, and although the stock used was of high grade, the buyers objected to handling them.

## A Bird's Eye Pattern.

What may be accomplished with a simple cotton weave and a selection of colors is illustrated with the bird's eye pattern woven in some mills. The warp is all one color and the filling for illustration we will call one pick a dark color and another a light color. In weaving this combination with two or four harnesses, one up and one down, the two colored filling picks will produce the little bird's eye spots on the face of the cloth, and not continuous stripes, if the warp is of light colored threads.

One thread of the white warp crosses on the darkest filling thread and the next thread of the white warp crosses on the lighter colored filling thread causing the minute dots to show like the eye of a bird. The arrangement of the warp would be all white or other light colored yarn and the filling one pick dark and one pick medium shade.

## Trend in U. S. Cotton Cloth Exports.

The outstanding feature of the United States' exports of cotton cloth in 1921 was the marked increase (over 50 per cent) in the quantity of unbleached cloth exported in comparison with 1920. More than 218,000,000 yards of unbleached cloths were shipped abroad in 1921—A total not exceeded since 1912—which were valued at \$19,500,000. All other classes of cotton goods show substantial decreases in 1921 from exports of the previous year. However, the total yardage for 1921 of these other classes of cotton cloths was considerably larger than for 1915 and other pre-war years. The major fluctuations in the export curves, disregarding the essentially war influences, may usually be explained by price changes which tended to increase exports on an advance and to decrease them on a decline. The value of total cotton cloth exports for 1921 was \$71,500,000, or less than one-third their value in 1920, yet two and one-third times their 1913, or pre-war, value.—Commerce Reports.

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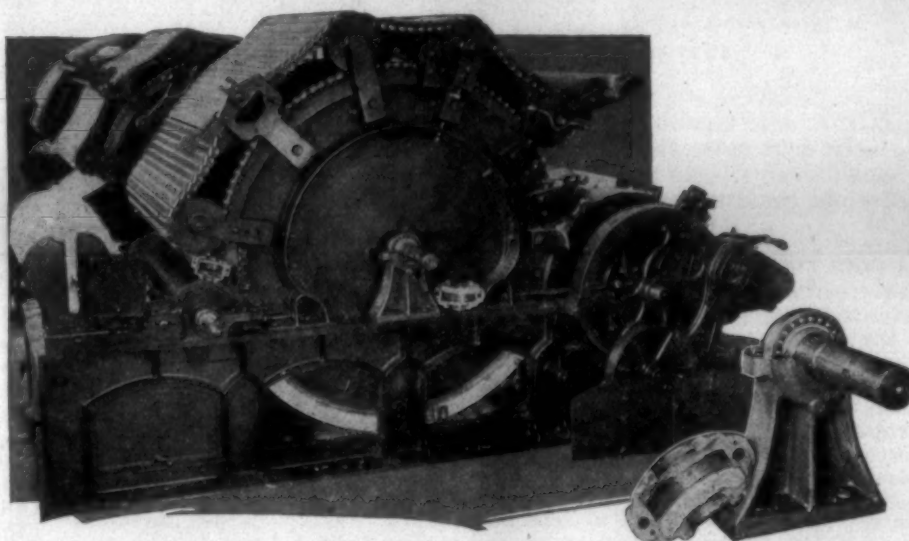
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# Program of Meeting of Carders' Division.

The Carders' Division of the Southern Textile Association will meet at Charlotte, N. C., on February 24th with the following program. There will be no morning session.

Afternoon Session,  
Selwyn Hotel.

Meeting called to order by Marshall Dilling, Chairman of Carders' Division, at 2:30 P. M.

2:30 to 3:30—Discussion of Opening and Lapping.

3:30 to 4:30—Discussion of Carding.

4:30 to 5:30—Discussion of Drawing and Roving.

Adjournment 5:30 P. M.

Night Session.

Dinner at Chamber of Commerce at 6:30 P. M. Tickets to dinner will be \$1.00 each.

(Entertainment features, including vaudeville acts, will be furnished by the textile interests of Charlotte.)

After the dinner J. S. Drake, of Norfolk, Va., will show a set of moving picture films taken in the B. B. & R. Knight Mills of New England for the purpose of showing their operatives the advantage not only to the mills but to themselves, of performing the various operations in the mills so as to eliminate bad work. These films are very instructive and will show the members of the Carders' Division how many defects in yarns and cloth originate in the card room.

## American Cotton for Polish Textiles.

(Compiled by the U. S. Department of Foreign and Domestic Commerce for the American Polish Chamber of Commerce and Industry.)

Congress Poland (former Russian Poland), stood second among European nations before the war in the textile industry, supplying Russia with its needs as well as exporting a great amount of material to Austria and the Balkan States. Its products rank with English textiles in the quality of material and workmanship and are suitable for export to this country. The chamber will have, in the course of a few weeks, samples with prices of various materials manufactured in the Lodz and Bialystok districts to show to members interested in the textile trade.

The Polish textile industry has at present a raw cotton consumption of from 8,000 to 12,000 bales per month, and a normal capacity of upward of 20,000 bales per month. The Polish spinner is faced with a very difficult problem in securing his supply of raw material in that the cotton must be paid for in dollars, pounds sterling, German marks, or francs, and the finished product sold for Polish marks or other currency of low value. The difficulty is further complicated by the constant fluctuation of the Polish mark. In view of these conditions, the spinner is working from hand to mouth, securing his raw cotton or yarn in the nearest market in order to accomplish the quickest possible turnover.

Before the war, almost 50 per cent of the cotton used in Poland originated in the United States. The balance was of Egyptian, East Indian, Persian, Central Asian and Caucasian origin. At the present time, practically all the cotton is American grown. A small percentage is imported through Danzig, and the balance comes from Bremen by rail through Germany. Very little is bought direct from exporters in the United States, but is mostly purchased from German or British merchants. There is little doubt but that the Polish textile industry will have to depend upon American raw cotton for practically its entire requirements for some time to come.

The present terms of payment are cash on or shortly after arrival at Danzig, or part cash on shipment from Bremen and the balance in 20 or 90-day bank reimbursements. Under the circumstances, long credits are out of the question, as the Polish spinner has no means of knowing what the ultimate payment in foreign currency will cost him in terms of Polish marks. It is therefore a nearby supply and not the establishment of long credits which is of particular interest to the Polish spinners at this time. On a basis of a monthly supply of from 8,000 to 20,000 bales the amount involved is not a formidable one. For purposes of estimate the price of cotton is taken at 17 cents per pound Danzig, and the bale as equal to 500 pounds. The actual amount of dollars required monthly would range from a minimum of \$700,000 to a maximum of \$1,700,000. A Lodz manufacturer recently estimated the spinners' dollar requirements at \$1,000,000 per month. The spinners are now obtaining the dollars, largely in the Polish open market, notwithstanding the fact that it represents over two and one-half billion Polish marks at the current rate of exchange.

As the Polish textile industry is dependent upon America for its supply of raw material, it lies with the American exporter to decide whether or not he desires to enter this market, direct, or whether it is more advantageous to sell to other countries which in turn will resell to Poland. While the net result upon total exports of the United States would probably be about the same in either case, the principal difference in favor of direct trade is the possibility of a greater return to American shipping and insurance, and a full participation in the future development of the Baltic markets.

A comprehensive plan for a direct supply from the United States might conceivably be the means of somewhat increasing the consumption of raw cotton in Polish mills. Numerous visitors here, representing American cotton interests, evidence the desire of the American trade to work direct with this market. This memorandum is prepared with the view of outlining a plan which will overcome the present difficulties and permit the business being done direct.

While in Danzig, Mr. L. Pryor, of the Foreign Markets Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, discussed

the possibilities of Danzig as a consignment market with Mr. Dawson, the American Consul; Colone Regnier, president of the Harbor Board, and Kenneth Brothers. The latter are doing a general import and export commission business and claim the support of the Hugo Stinnes interests. Danzig could deliver cotton from store to Lodz in seven days against 15 to 20 days from Bremen and 40 to 50 days from American Gulf ports. There is reason to believe that the recently constituted Harbor Board would extend every assistance in the matter of accommodations in fixing reasonable charges in order to secure this business for the port. Kenneth Brothers made a proposal to Mr. Pryor to receive, store and supervise American consignments of cotton with the object of marketing the consignments in Poland on a commission basis. The selling risk, freight, insurance, and storage to and at Danzig was to be borne by the consigners.

So far as meeting one of the principal requirements of the present Polish market is concerned, i. e., in establishing a nearby stock of raw cotton, the plan is a good one. It must be pointed out, however, that such a scheme would place an unfair portion of the risk upon the American interests involved. It was not understood that Kenneth Brothers would make dollar advances against cotton consignments to them, in which case American banks would have to assume the risk of carrying the cotton in store at Danzig. After financing all costs, freight and insurance and storage to and at Danzig, the exporter would be in a position, for the present at least, of being able to dispose of his cotton in but one market (Poland). To move it elsewhere would entail a loss as compared to direct shipments from the United States.

Although direct ocean shipment and cheap Polish rail rates should enable Danzig to more than meet Bremen competition in Poland and while there is little doubt but what the Polish textile industry would gladly avail itself of the opportunity to purchase its requirements in Danzig, shippers and financial interests may naturally feel that straight consignments to a distributing point of this character should be supported by additional security or assurances of sale to come within the provision of the War Finance Corporation plan to assist "prompt shipments to warehouses in foreign distributing points to be held there on account of American exporters and bankers for marketing out of warehouses."

The attitude of the spinners toward Danzig as a source of supply is that it offers the most favorable opportunity for meeting their requirements, providing stocks of cotton are always available or that a regular supply is assured. If purchases could be made at Danzig or prices fixed on arrival at Danzig, the risk of exchange fluctuations, while stocks are in transit, would be reduced to a minimum.

The Polish Government although anxious to help the textile industry

obtain its raw material is principally actuated by the desire to take the spinners out of the exchange market. The spinners contend that the present condition of Polish exchange is partially due to the Governmental interference with industry, which by curtailing production and exports has done more to depress the mark than the purchase of foreign currency to meet cotton bills. They are intensely suspicious of any direct Government assistance or remedies for the stabilization of exchange, believing that if they can obtain their raw cotton and export finished goods, the proceeds of exports would ultimately provide for their foreign currency requirements. However, the spinners will co-operate with the Government in any constructive plan which contemplates the very minimum of Governmental participation.

## Cotton Consumption Increased in January.

Washington — Cotton consumed during January amounted to 528,552 bales of lint and 40,499 of linters, compared with 366,463 of lint and 29,782 of linters in January last year, the Census Bureau announced.

Cotton on hand January 31 in consuming establishments amounted to 1,675,033 bales of lint and 173,791 of linters, compared with 1,263,961 of lint and 238,312 of linters so held a year ago, and in public storage and at compresses 4,618,226 bales of lint and 134,226 of linters, compared with 5,645,482 of lint and 336,913 of linters so held a year ago.

Imports during January amounted to 42,093 bales compared with 24,024 in January last year.

Exports during January totalled 475,910 bales, including 17,042 bales of linters compared with 605,381 bales including 5,246 bales of linters in January last year.

Cotton spindles active during January numbered 34,457,509 compared with 31,539,431 in January last year.

Statistics for cotton growing States follow:

Consumed during January 324,875 bales, compared with 234,944.

On hand January 31, in consuming establishments, 867,051 bales, compared with 614,750 a year ago, and in public storage and compresses, 4,239,937 bales compared with 5,203,596 a year ago.

Cotton spindles active during January numbered 15,650,718 compared with 14,755,198 in January last year.

## Have Been Reading the Bulletin.

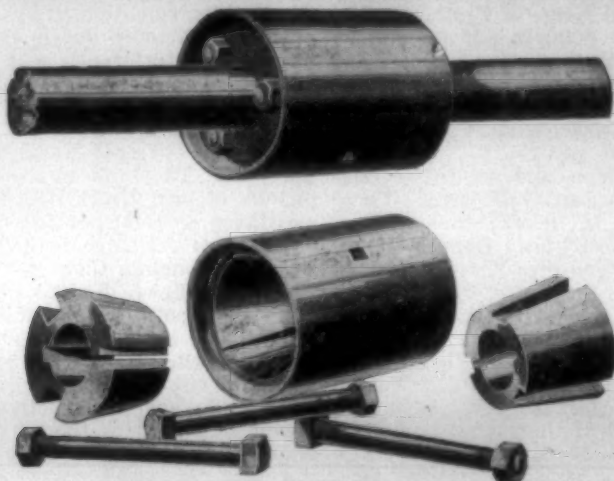
Judging from the following extract from a speech at Providence, R. I., by Jas. A. Dick, president of the Amalgamated Textile Union, the union men in that section are close readers of the Southern Textile Bulletin:

"According to mill owners themselves in the South, it costs \$7.80 more to live in the North than in the South. The same mill owners in the South say that the difference in the wages of the New England operatives and the Southern operatives in June was \$4.72 per week."



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## Discussions by Practical Men

### If I Were Building a Mill.

If a cotton mill owner came to you and said he wanted to build a new mill and that he wanted it to have the best machinery and the most improved systems especially in the opening and picking rooms, could you give him the layout that would produce the best results?

If he told you that he wanted you to make out the specifications and that you were to run the mill after it was completed, would you install the regulation lappers and throw the cotton direct from the bales into the hopper or would you specify opening machines such as Buckley openers, Crichton openers or C. O. B. machines?

Would you crowd your lappers and run high speed beaters or would you have them handle the cotton slowly and evenly?

Just picture in your mind an ideal opening and lapping room and write down your ideas.

Keep them, as the first page of the article that you will contribute to the discussion on the subject "If I Were Building a Mill."

If you will write out your ideas on each department, opening, lapping, carding, drawing, roving, spinning, spooling, warping, and including slashing, weaving and finishing, if you prefer a cloth mill and then put them together you will have many good ideas.

Don't worry about your handwriting or spelling, as we will have all such errors corrected. Many of the best practical men have had little education and we do not want anyone to stay out of the contest because of lack of education.

The contest for the best practical article on "If I Were Building a Mill" will be run in April and there will be \$50 in prizes.

### Answer to Hank.

Editor:

In answer to the question by Hank, I would say that he should try putting in more twist in spinning and possibly in the roving frames. It seems that his traveler is not heavy enough to break the ends down at the weak places. I suggest that he go over his carding and make sure there is no unevenness. I believe this is his biggest trouble. Spinning from single roving requires slacker tension, as I know from experience. I find in making a change like this that it should be made on one frame, which can be used to experiment with until everything is right. Then change the others.

Carder.

### Answer to J. S. S.

Editor:

I would suggest to J. S. S. that he use a beater speed for cotton from 950 to 1,000 R. P. M. Unless your beater speed is extremely high, I do not think your trouble is there.

I think the following are the greatest causes of weak yarn:

1. Not having rolls adjusted to the staple of the cotton being run. 2. No mixing cotton and waste properly as should be done. 3. Carding too fast and heavy. 4. Not keeping tension right on cards, drawing and roving frames. Anything that causes unevenness will lower breaking strength.

Carder.

### Answer to "Hank."

Editor:

As I see it, "Hank," your 3.20 hank roving was not made with the proper amount of twist and probably was stretched in the creels causing weak places, thereby causing the work to run bad. I have had this same trouble at one time not so long ago. The yarn would be stronger from the fact you are drawing from a more even body when using double roving than when you use a single roving. Now you have changed on a 2.50 hank and no doubt have enough twist to pull this weight of roving without stretching it and your creels draft being less than seven your work should run well but you have lost the breaking strength from the fact that every imperfect place in the roving shows a weak place in the yarn. Whereas with double roving it is seldom with two ends running in the same roving guide the weak places in one strand of roving is generally filled in by the other strand and you get a larger variety of fiber laid side and side with one another. You will never make the same class of yarns with single roving as with the use of double roving and if you will look close at the cloth it has not the same fullness it will show the thick and thin places in the filling that was not there when you use double roving.

Old Top.

### Answer to J. S. S.

Editor:

Answering J. S. S., I would suggest you reduce the speeds of your beater to 1,200 for the blade type and 900 for the carding beater type. Set beater 1/4-inch from feed rolls. Take the laps thus made to a card and examine it closely. See that the feed plate especially is set to a 10 gauge. Now follow this sliver up through the different machines. Examine the rolls of each machine to see that they are set the proper distance, that they turn freely. Spin some yarn from this roving and make a test for strength. If you find you have gained any you are on the right track. If on the other hand, you don't find any improvement then look elsewhere for the trouble. Carding to heavy with short drafts at the card will weaken yarn whereas if you lengthen your drafts your carding will be cleaner



and the yarn stronger. Better speed up your doffers and get production with long draft than to run slow with short draft.

Old Top.

#### Spinners' and Retailers' Prices.

The News Letter issued by the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers Association carries the following which will interest yarn spinners whether they agree with it or not:

"Price is the obstacle to a good, healthy hosiery market," said an operator than whom few persons are better known in the trade. "First, the price of yarn, and second, prices in many retail stores."

He mentioned an instance in which a retailer, by his own voluntary admission, was getting a profit of 200 per cent on a line of mercerized half hose. The socks had been sold by a manufacturer at \$2.40 a dozen, and the retailer referred to paid the jobber \$3. It so happened that the person who sold the socks to the jobber happened into the store of the retailer for an article in the line of haberdashery and recognized the stockings by the label on a box on a shelf. He asked that the dealer show him a pair. "What is the price?" he inquired.

"Fifty cents, just reduced from 75," replied the retailer, with the air of a person laying unction to himself for a good deed well done.

He was having a cold 100 per cent margin at the reduced price. "Yet we are told by jobbers," the mill man said, "that the drawback to business is dissatisfaction of retailers with prices. I can understand why the public balk at paying a dealer 200 per cent profit, but it seems to me he ought to be satisfied with one-half that margin."

The hosiery factor was none the less caustic in his criticism of spinners' prices than those of retailer. "They are asking us to pay 72 cents for 36s single combed peeler which we put into one of our popular numbers. Six years or so ago we paid 31 cents, and last year 62. Now the price is up by more than 100 per cent above pre-war. The stocking which we make from that yarn sold at 95 cents a dozen prior to the war, the equivalent price for the mock fashion being \$1.10. Today we are getting from \$1.65 to \$1.75, with labor cost still well above pre-war. On the basis of yarn cost, leaving labor cost out of consideration, it would be \$2.20. But the trade won't pay that much. We could sell it in fair quantity at \$1.75 as a 25-cent retailer. I think spinners, like the merchants, will have to put their prices at a level where they will make for demand."

If we could buy yarn at, say, 60 per cent above pre-war, the hosieryman, thought, it could be put into stockings that would sell and mills might operate at a small profit and merchandise would be going into distribution right along. As it is, the mills which make hosiery for the masses are not getting their share of business. "Yarn up 100 per cent does not gee with cotton 70 per cent higher," he added.

#### U. S. Imports of Cotton Hosiery.

Washington—Post-war imports of cotton hosiery into the United States have shown little tendency to regain their old position in either quantity or value, according to a survey of the knit goods trade, made public by Edward T. Pickard, chief of the textile division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Factors influencing foreign trade in knit goods include the recovery of the German knit goods industry according to the report which follows in full:

Since pre-war years the export of cotton knit goods from the United States has expanded rapidly and steadily, except during 1921. According to the official census of manufactures of 1914 there were 1,622 knitting mills in the United States, which increased to 2,049 in 1919. Knit goods manufacture has developed subsequently to other textile manufacturing processes, particularly in this country, and with this expansion in the industry the surplus manufacture for export has increased.

The principal buyers for American cotton hosiery during the past three years were England, Australia, Cuba, Canada, Denmark, Argentina, and France. Some of these countries are themselves producers of cotton hosiery, and therefore they may not prove markets in times of complete industrial readjustment. Other markets to which cotton hosiery was exported in appreciable quantities were Mexico, Central America, Greece, British South Africa, Chile, Philippine Islands, Uruguay, British West Indies, and Peru.

For many years large quantities of cotton hosiery were imported into the United States, principally from European knitting centers. However, on account of the war, supplies from these mills were cut off, and imports shrank considerably.

#### Big Decrease Shown in Value of Exports.

Washington, Feb. 13.—The value of American exports in the first month of the new year dropped to the lowest level recorded since August, 1915.

Figures made public by the department of commerce today with respect to the nation's foreign trade last month showed exports valued at \$279,000,000 and imports amounting to \$216,000,000. The imports total is slightly higher than January, 1921, when the incoming trade was valued at \$209,000,000.

The decrease in exports values, however, was decided, representing a falling off of \$15,000,000 from the previous month of December and a big drop of \$375,000,000 from January 1, 1921. The low figure of August, 1915, was \$261,000,000.

#### Much British Machinery Idle.

According to reports from Manchester, England, at least half of the machinery in the Blackburn district is now idle. The mills face the prospect of losing many of their skilled workers who through present necessity must seek employment in other industries.



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# DIXIELITE



# New Swiss Cotton Fabrics

George Heberlin, of Switzerland, has invented a new chemically treated cotton fabric which he describes as follows:

This invention relates to cotton fabrics, and the object of the invention is the provision of new fabrics of pleasing and novel appearance or effects.

The invention consists in fabrics having novel effects which are hereinafter described in connection with certain processes whereby they may be produced, and the invention will be more particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

Since the fabric that is the subject of this invention is produced by chemically processing and treating cotton fabrics so as to chemically structurally change the same in such manner as to produce these novel effects, it may facilitate a better understanding of the invention if I first describe my preferred process by which the fabric may be made, and also the previously known or suggested chemical treatment of cotton fabric to chemically and structurally change its fibers.

Mercer in the year 1844 and others later have observed that if concentrated sulfuric acid is allowed to act on cotton, the cotton takes on a parchmentized or parchment-like appearance. According to Mercer, this effect is obtained by sulfuric acid of 49.5 degrees to 55.5 degrees

Be.; and by reason of this action the cellulose will undergo a change rendering it more susceptible to dyes. Blondell has also observed that sulfuric acid of from 45 degrees to 50 Be. imparts to the cellulose the capacity of being brightly colored with methyl blue, whereas a parchmentizing or parchment-like effect only results when the sulfuric acid is of a concentration of from 53 degrees to 55 degrees Be. This known action of the sulfuric acid on the ordinary cotton fabric did chemically structurally alter the cotton fibers and did change their appearance; but the effect produced on the cotton fabric by the above known process is entirely different from the effect produced on fabric processed according to my processes hereinafter described, and entirely different from the fabric herein claimed.

As a matter of fact, I have discovered, and it can be demonstrated, that sulfuric acid of a concentration of 51 degrees Be. and above produces on the cellulose an entirely different effect than that produced thereon by an acid whose concentration is below 51 degrees Be. (i. e., not substantially over 50½ degrees Be.) Although a more highly concentrated sulfuric acid imparts to cotton fabric after a few seconds' action a typical parchment-like appearance, such an acid of, for example, 50 de-

grees Be. even after acting for say fifteen minutes, will not cause a like alteration of the cellulose, and in contradistinction to the effect of a slightly stronger acid, the fabric will not be weakened by even longer action.

The present invention results also from the further discovery by me that the action of sulfuric acid of a concentration under 51 degrees Be. will be much more intensive and will impart to cotton entirely new qualities if the cotton has been previously mercerized, because it is thereby rendered more susceptible to action by the acid. If cotton fabric which has been mercerized and also preferably bleached, be subjected to the action of sulfuric acid of from 49 degrees to 50½ degrees Be. (the best action is obtained between 49.5 degrees and 50.5 degrees Be.) the mercerizing luster disappears and instead of the transparency obtained with the higher concentrations, the fabric assumes a fine crape-like nature, whereby it appears thicker, fuller, more wool-like, softer, and is generally improved in its entire quality, and takes on the character of a fine thin woolen material, such for example as fine thin wool muslin. The effect is entirely new and novel and hitherto unknown in cotton fabrics.

The process can be applied for treating plain, patterned or embroidered fabrics. According to its pattern effects can also be produced on plain fabrics by printing on mercerized fabrics with sulfuric acid of say 50 degrees Be. and washing out after action has taken place. One can also impress a suitable resist (for instance gum thickening) and then the entire fabric can be dipped into sulfuric acid of the aforesaid concentration, and washed out. At those points at which the acid has acted the fabric shows the above described alteration, while the places which have in the one case not been printed on by the acid, and in the other case have been printed on by the resist, maintain the appearance of the unchanged mercerized cotton.

The time during which the sulfuric acid should be allowed to act on the fabric will depend upon the nature of the fabric to be treated. The alteration of the same may in some cases take place in a few seconds, but in other cases it may require several minutes. A longer period of action than is necessary for obtaining the desired effect, a period, for example, of fifteen minutes or more, does not as a rule act injuriously on the fabric.

It will be understood by those skilled in the art that when cotton fiber is treated according to my above described process the fibers are chemically structurally changed, and that those parts which have only been mercerized—i. e., treated with the caustic alkali, as is well understood in the art—will have the smooth, glossy appearance characteristic of that treatment, and it will be further understood by those skill-

ed in the art that the fibers which remain in this condition have undergone a different chemical structural change from those fibers which have been acted upon both by the caustic alkali and the acid according to my invention, so that the fibers in the two portions of the fabric have undergone different chemical structural alterations.

It is a characteristic of fabrics treated according to my process that the fibers are chemically structurally changed, and that the changed or altered condition of the fibers is permanent, i. e., will withstand repeated laundering, so that the goods may be laundered without eliminating or materially altering the characteristics of the fabric above described, and this greatly enhances their value.

While the above process is the preferred process for producing the above described fabrics herein claimed, I have discovered that similar characteristics may be produced by other processes, although the fabric resulting therefrom will not be so pleasing in appearance or desirable as that produced by the previous process. These other processes by which the similar general effects may be produced are as follows:

I have found that the wool-like quality heretofore mentioned may be attained if the fabric is first treated with sulfuric acid of from 49 degrees to not quite 51 degrees Be. (i. e., not substantially over 50½ degrees Be.), is washed, and then without stretching, mercerized with caustic soda. In contradistinction to the first mentioned process where the mercerizing can be carried out with or without stretching, the proper effect will take place according to this process only when mercerizing is done without stretching.

I have also discovered that the said wool-like effect can also be obtained if in carrying out the first mentioned process the treatment with sulfuric acid of from 49 degrees to 50½ degrees Be. is replaced by treatment with phosphoric acid of 55 degrees to 57 degrees Be., or with hydrochloric acid of the specific gravity of 1.19 at low temperature of nitric acid of from 43 degrees to 46 degrees Be., or with zinc chlorid solution of 66 degrees Be. at 60 degrees to 70 degrees C. or with copper oxid ammonia solution, with a short reaction period. While, as stated, a wool-like effect can be obtained by either of these last two processes, so much more desirable effects can be obtained by the first process.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:

1. A cotton fabric in which the fibers have undergone a permanent structural change to produce a closer mesh, fabric, with a dull, crape-like effect, like fine thin woolen fabric.

2. A cotton fabric the fibers of which have been chemically altered from ordinary cotton and give to



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the fabric a dull, crape-like effect, like fine thin wool fabric, which effect is permanent, i. e., will not have its characteristics substantially altered by repeated laundering.

3. A mercerized cotton fabric in which the fibers have undergone a structural change which renders the fabric fuller, dull and crape-like, such as fine thin woolen fabric, which characteristics are permanent, i. e., will withstand repeated laundering.

4. A mercerized fabric having pattern effects and in which the woof and the weft strands in the portions constituting the background are respectively so structurally different from and in such contrast with respect to the woof and weft strands of the portions constituting the design, that the desired pattern effect is clearly produced.

5. A fabric having pattern effects, i. e., background portions and design portions extending through its thickness so as to appear identically and in register on both surfaces, and in which the portions of one have the physical characteristics of mercerized fabric, i. e., soft and glossy, and the portions of the other being so structurally different from and in such contrast with respect to said first portions that the desired pattern effect is clearly defined, the contrast being due to permanent structural differences in the fibers of the respective portions, the fibers of both said portions being such structurally as to withstand repeated laundering without material alteration.

6. A cotton fabric having pattern effects i. e., background portions and in which one has certain physical characteristics and has had its fibers undergo a chemical change from ordinary cotton, and in which the other has markedly different physical characteristics and has had its fibers undergo a different chemical change from ordinary cotton, the differences in characteristics being such as to clearly define the pattern.

7. A cotton fabric having patterns effects, i. e., background portions and design portions and in which one has certain physical characteristics due to its fibers having undergone a chemical change from ordinary cotton, and in which the other has markedly different physical characteristics due to its fibers having undergone a different chemical change, the differences in characteristics being such as to clearly define the pattern, and being permanent, i. e., capable of withstanding repeated laundering without materially altering said contrasts.

8. A cotton fabric having pattern effects, i. e., background portions and design portions, which extend throughout the thickness of the fabric so as to appear the same and in register on both surfaces, and in which one has certain physical characteristics due to its fibers having undergone a chemical change from ordinary cotton, and in which the other has markedly different physical characteristics due to its fibers having undergone a different chemical change, the differences in characteristics being such as to clearly define the pattern.

9. A cotton fabric having pattern effects, i. e., background portions and design portions, and in which the one has the physical characteristics of mercerized fabric, i. e., soft and glossy, and the other has the physical characteristic of being dull and crape-like, like fine thin woolen fabric, the contrast between said portions being such as to clearly define the desired pattern.

10. A fabric having pattern effects, i. e., background portions and design portions, and in which the one has the physical characteristic of mercerized fabric, i. e., soft and glossy, and the other has the physical characteristic of being dull and crape-like, like fine thin woolen fabric, the contrast between said portions being such as to clearly define the desired pattern, and such contrast being due to structural differences in the fibers of the respective portions, which differences are permanent, i. e., will not be materially altered by repeated laundering.

#### Textile News From World Markets.

Washington—A summary of cables and other reports received by the Textile Division of the Department of Commerce during the week from commercial attaches, trade commissioners and consuls throughout the world gives the following salient facts about the textile situation:

The experimental farms of the State of Queensland, Australia, have ginned 136½ tons of cotton, apparently proving the possibility of eventually supplying Australia's raw cotton requirements locally, provided the labor difficulty can be solved. No colored labor is available in Queensland, and white pickers are hard to get; but if the machine picking of cotton is demonstrated to be feasible Queensland should be able to produce large quantities of this staple.

Total Bawra wool stocks of wool on December 31, 1921, were 1,890,000 bales. Of this nearly two-thirds were Australian and about one-third New Zealand. Over one-half the Australian stocks were fine combing crossbred and merino wools. In the course of 1921 approximately 700,000 bales of Bawra wools were sold.

Price is the ruling factor in the Chilean market for rope. Quality is secondary. The wholesale prices are approximately \$20 per 100 pounds and retail mark-up is 10 per cent more.

The State of Campeche in Mexico has adopted laws and regulations similar to those of Yucatan in reference to taxation, limitation of production, and marketing of henequen.

The 1921 world cotton crop was 15,593,000 bales, representing a total decrease from the 1920 crop of approximately 5,000,000 bales.

Demand for Canary Islands embroidery and drawn work steadily increased in 1921, and it is expected that 1922 will see this industry on a normal basis once more. Exports to the United States for the first three quarters of 1921 exceeded those for the entire year of 1920.

According to Beira "News," Portuguese East Africa, a Portuguese group in Beira has acquired a large

area of land on the eastern side of Lake Nyassa and proposes to go in for cotton growing on a large scale. The ultimate extent of the holding will, it is said, be 150,000 acres.

Greek military authorities recently requisitioned in the customs house in Smyrna, Asia Minor, several lots of cotton goods shipped by American manufacturers to local importers. It was felt that the Greek authorities had no right of requisition until the local merchants had taken title. Protestation was made by the American consul to the Greek High Commissioner, resulting in the release of the goods.

The general Congress of Peru has approved a bill passed by the Regional Congress of the South, which authorizes the Government to aid in the establishment of a textile factory in the Department of Puno, either by Peruvian or foreign capital. All machinery and supplies for this factory may be brought in at half the regular customs duty. The region in question produces large quantities of wool so it is probable that a woolen factory is planned. Early materialization of this project is dependent upon foreign capital. The Ministry of Fomento should be consulted.

The cotton industry in Italy has recently undergone a noticeable slump in spite of the fact that ocean freight rates on raw cotton have been reduced. It is claimed this condition is attributable to the fear that German competition will ruin export trade.

About one hundred buyers from eastern Canadian points and various cities of the United States attended the first fur sale of 1922 at Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada. This sale represented the initial attempt to make Winnipeg the leading fur market of Canada. Keen bidding prevailed and good prices were realized. Upon referring to Reference 45513, price ranges of the various kinds of furs sold at this sale may be obtained from the Textile Division.

There has been a distinct improvement in the quantity and quality of the work produced in the various cotton mills of Canada during the year just past, with a higher degree of efficiency on the part of labor. Wages have not been reduced in proportion to the fall which has taken place in many commodities or in the cost of living, the aim being to maintain wages on a more equitable basis than was formerly the case, as compared with other industries, and the cotton industry has offered to workers steadier and more remunerative employment than any other industry in Canada.

Italy imported only 24,000 metric tons of raw cotton during the last quarter of 1921, or 13,100 tons under the takings for the same period of 1920.

Representatives of the Textile Workers' Union at Kirkaldy, Dunfermline, Brechin and Leven, and also the Dundee Calender Workers' Union recently met to consider the question of amalgamation. This was unanimously agreed upon and represents an important development in the organization of British textile workers.

#### South Has Advantage in Cotton Manufacturing.

The factors surrounding the textile industry in the South are so favorable that the future development of the industry will be much more rapid in this section than elsewhere, according to Mrs. E. B. Binz, of Philadelphia, a member of the executive committee of the Industrial Relations Association, who has been making a study of textile conditions in the South and who spoke at a chamber of commerce dinner here. Mrs. Binz has in the past few weeks visited many of the leading mills in North and South Carolina and has been in the Charlotte and Gastonia section for several days.

"It has been a revelation to me to find out what has been accomplished in the South in a few years. I knew something of the rapid development, of course, from information that I had received second hand, but I was hardly prepared to find what I have seen with my own eyes on my first visit to the mills in the South," she said.

"There is one factor that strikes me as being especially fortunate, and that is the tendency here to have the textile plants in small units in the villages rather than in the larger cities. This system has many advantages. It permits of the normal wholesome life that usually prevails in the smaller communities and fosters social and political well-being. Then again the South is fortunate in having a native population that furnishes industrial workers free from the influence of radicals and agitators that constitute a problem in some of the textile and other industrial centers in New England and other parts of the North.

"I have everywhere been received with the utmost courtesy and have been the recipient of many favors from the textile men, many of the mill officials have personally conducted me through their plants.

"Conditions are in fact much more favorable for living well in Southern mill villages than in the North," Mrs. Binz continued. "The cost of living is less, on account of a general lower price level for necessities and of the cheaper rent and other items enjoyed in this section. There is just one criticism I want to make. I have not found here so prevalent a disposition as in the North tending toward encouragement to employes in owning their own homes. I think that is important, because the worker who owns his own home is made into an independent and self-reliant citizen and an asset to his community. This point is the only one I have found wherein the Northern industries seem to be leading those in the South," she concluded.

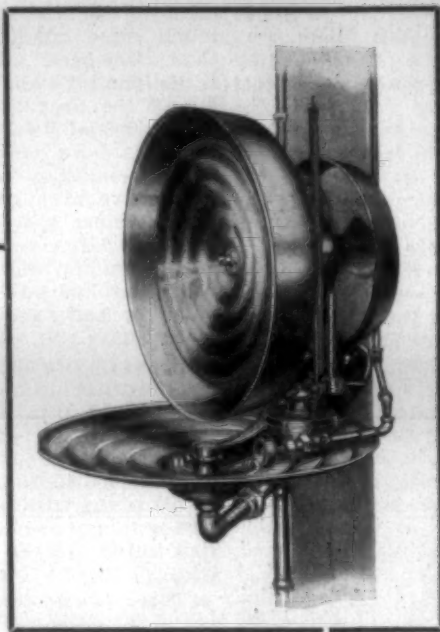
#### Indian Boycott Worse.

Manchester, Eng.—J. A. Ormerod, a leading manufacturer and producer of cotton goods for the Indian trade, states that the boycott of British goods by Indian is worse now than it has ever been. Half of the looms in the Blackburn center have been forced to shut down.



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## Cotton Acreage In Texas

### Cotton Acreage in Texas.

The question of the increase of the cotton acreage in Texas is one of vital interest to the cotton manufacturer and the following letters from the cotton mills in Texas will be found interesting because they give the views of those who are in position to have reliable information:

Post, Tex., Feb. 7, 1922.

Clark Publishing Co.,  
39-41 South Church Street,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Gentlemen:

Replying to your favor of the 3rd inst., would advise that according to the information we have received, the extreme South of Texas will increase cotton acreage about 10 per cent. The farmer in the black lands will, where possible, increase at least the above amount, but there will be some restricted areas due to ravages of the insects, and we look for this section of the State to show, not more than a 5 per cent acreage. West Texas will, providing we secure rains between now and planting time, increase acreage 25 per cent to 30 per cent.

Yours very truly,

Postex Cotton Mills.  
By Herbert Jones, Agent.

Feb. 6, 1922.

Southern Textile Bulletin,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Gentlemen:

We have your favor of the 3rd instant. In our opinion the cotton acreage in Texas and Oklahoma will be increased the coming season, to what extent will depend a great deal on the weather during March, April and May. However, we feel that you can put it down as a certainty that the acreage in the western belt will be increased. While the farmers in Texas are, as a rule, hard up for money, we think they will be able to get enough backing to plant plenty of cotton, as we do not in this country use fertilizers.

very truly yours,

Corsicana Cotton Mills,  
M. E. Woodrow, Mgr.

Denison, Tex., Feb. 6, 1922.

Southern Textile Bulletin,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Gentlemen:

We have your favor of the 3rd in regard to the increase in cotton acreage in Texas this year.

Beg to advise it is yet a little early to say definitely what the increase will be, as much will depend upon the weather, ability to sow oats, plant corn and other crops. However, it is the general impression throughout this section that there will be an increase in cotton acreage over last year; due largely to the fact that last year we had a very substantial reduction in acreage throughout this section, and I believe we will have a larger acreage than we had last year but, in all probability, will not be a greater acreage than a normal acreage. Our section of Red River Valley, however, raised practically no cotton

last year on account of the boll weevil, and the question of acreage was not one of importance last season. Without the boll weevil, we will raise substantially more cotton than was raised last season, regardless of acreage.

In summing up the subject I will say at present without any unfavorable conditions or further depression in price of cotton, I would expect about an 8 per cent increase in the acreage over last season.

Denison Cotton Mill Co.  
W. B. Munson, Jr., Treas.

Itasca, Tex., Feb. 9, 1922.

Southern Textile Bulletin,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Replying to your letter of February 3rd, asking for idea regarding the cotton acreage in Texas for the coming year.

Our opinion is there will be at least 30 per cent increase in cotton acreage in Texas the coming season. This increase will be caused by the fact that the farmers, in many sections of Texas, were not able to sow grain on account of the lack of moisture to bring it up at planting season.

Cotton is about the only crop to which this acreage, which would have gone in wheat, can be planted at this time. Also, in many parts of Texas, the farmer has become discouraged with wheat and has decided that cotton is about the only crop out of which he can make any actual money.

Yours truly,

Itasca Cotton Manufacturing Co.  
F. P. Files, Pres.

McKinney, Tex., Feb. 7, 1922.

Southern Textile Bulletin,  
Charlotte, N. C.

This will acknowledge your favor of February 3, regarding cotton acreage in Texas.

It is our opinion that it will be increased from 25 to 30 per cent.

Yours truly,

Texas Cotton Mill Company.  
J. A. Rountree, Treas.

Waco, Tex., Feb. 7, 1922.

Southern Textile Bulletin,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Gentlemen:

Your letter under date of the 3rd inst. to the Miller Cotton Mills has been referred to us by their manager, asking that we reply to same, being more familiar with the subject than they are.

It is of course a little early to determine what is likely to be the acreage in Texas the coming year, but from all information we have been able to gather at the present, indication is that we shall see ten to fifteen per cent increase, due to the fact that cotton is a cash crop and bankers are not inclined to finance other crops as readily as cotton, with the further reason that we have not had a satisfactory winter for the proper progress of smaller grain, some of which land may go into cotton.

Yours very truly,

Bush & Witherspoon Company.  
By T. F. Bush, Vice-Pres.



### Says Foreign Trade is "Fly Wheel" of American Business.

Julius Klein, director of the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, addressing the first annual convention of the Bankers' Association for Foreign Trade at Cleveland, Ohio, described exports as the "fly wheel" of American business, and declared that our foreign outlets represented indispensable business stabilizers. He vigorously attacked the authors of what he termed "insidious propaganda, which like saner, deliberately put into bearings, is designed to slow down our export machine at the time of its greatest need."

Dr. Klein explained that certain interests in this country were endeavoring to minimize the necessity for greater exports, or in fact, any foreign trade at all. These people, said Dr. Klein, evidently believe that the United States would prosper if it were surrounded by a Chinese wall. If they have their way, the director added, the carefully constructed American export machine, which is now the envy of practically all our competitors, will be completely destroyed. "This would be great news for some of our crafty competitors," declared Dr. Klein.

#### Benefits to America.

The director said that while foreign trade at present formed only 10 or 20 per cent of our total commercial activity, that percentage represented billions of dollars' worth of business and the employment—or if not—lack of employment, of thousands of American citizens. "In these days of narrowing profits," Dr. Klein declared, "that margin, if carried with safety, is just the difference between solvency and bankruptcy—profit or loss."

Foreign trade is now the only remaining recourse for thousands of firms which would be in the hands of receivers were it not for their overseas orders, Dr. Klein said. He said it represented one of the most effective solutions of our unemployment problems. He called attention to a recent statement by a former President of the American Bankers' Association, comprising some 23,000 banks, in which it was stated that "a first pre-requisite for the return of prosperity is an increase in foreign trade."

#### Talks on Canada.

Whatever viewpoint we take, it is impossible to be pessimistic, was the message which G. F. Towers, superintendent of foreign trade of the Royal Bank of Canada, Montreal, brought to the assemblage tonight in describing the past, present and possible future of Canada.

"As Europe gradually clears away the commercial debris of the war," said Mr. Towers, "monetary conditions will become more favorable on both sides of the water, and London and New York again will supply the money necessary for the development of our young and growing country. Immigration will commence to rise to the figures of the pre-war days. The proceeds of loans and the funds brought in by settlers should then, as in the past, more than offset our adverse balance of trade in merchandise, making feasible

the replacement of the Canadian dollar on a gold basis. And in the sane exploitation of our unexcelled natural resources, all Canadian business will find real prosperity, and will pass on that prosperity to Canada's business friends.

D. C. Wills, chairman of the board of directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, was toastmaster of the evening. "The Coming Economic Conference, and Our Relation to It in Our New Role as Creditor Nation," was the subject of an address by Dr. J. T. Holdsworth, vice-president of the Bank of Pittsburgh.

E. C. Plummer, commissioner of the United States Shipping Board, discussed the necessity of putting the merchant fleet into use and said that the Government could well take some steps to back its operation as has been done by every other nation which now has a successful merchant marine.

He advised some kind of stabilization fund for this purpose and said that some of the \$60,000,000 per year which is now being spent for maintenance for the boats could well be turned in this direction. Boats cannot be sold, he said, until they are put into use. This country should have its own merchant marine to carry at least 51 per cent of foreign trade.

#### First Meeting Last Spring.

The initial meeting of the Bankers' Association for Foreign Trade was held last spring and at this convention a constitution was adopted. Primarily, it is being formed for the purpose of establishing uniform system and methods to conduct foreign business by inland banks and will probably become national in scope. The present membership is 50.

W. E. Guerin, of the Guardian Savings and Trust Company, temporary president, said that foreign markets must be obtained if labor is to be kept fully employed. Legislation cannot create markets which do not exist. Government co-operation is needed to put inland industries on a basis where they can compete in foreign fields. Tariff should be for revenue only.

"We must buy from foreign countries if we expect to sell to them," he said. "Germany's financial position must be quickly stabilized and reparation obligations changed from political to an economic basis."

Among other things J. L. Hibbard, managing director of the Cleveland Tractor Company, said that over 60 per cent of goods exported are from inland cities. A few inland banks can act as foreign trade advisers to clients, but most of them are not prepared to do so. However, many more can secure data that will enable them to be of great service, even if they cannot have at hand all that is absolutely necessary. Gaining foreign trade for clients offers a great opportunity to banks and there is no reason why they should not save some of the profits which accrue from the business.

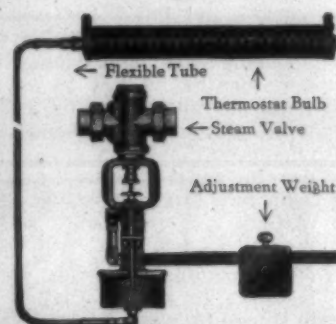
#### Mill Worker Killed by Train.

Haw River, N. C.—J. D. Stephens, an operative in a local cotton mill, was killed instantly by a switch engine from Burlington. /

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**THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1922.**

### Time to Curtail Yarn Mills.

It seems to us that the time has come for the yarn manufacturers of the South to decide whether or not they are to run their mills for another year on a no profit basis.

That condition confronts them if they have not the brains to realize conditions or the backbone to put into effect a sufficient curtailment to liquidate the stocks of yarns that are now being carried.

The consumers of yarns have no stocks on hand and are running practically all of their machinery but knowing that the mills have large stocks at home and considerable size stocks on consignment with the yarn merchants, they are inclined to let the mills carry the load and to buy from hand to mouth at their own prices.

If the yarn mills would curtail sufficiently to allow the surplus yarns to be consumed it would become a seller's instead of a buyer's market and neither the buyers nor the speculator could dictate the starvation prices of today.

Last week a Philadelphia yarn merchant received a wire substantially as stated below from a yarn mill with whom he had previously had no dealings or correspondence:

"Have drawn on you for five thousand dollars. Shipping consignment yarns to cover. Please protect."

The yarn merchant refused to pay the draft and in two days' time the incident was known by every yarn consumer around Philadelphia.

With information like that the buyers of yarns feel absolutely confident that there are ample supplies and continue to make lower and lower bids.

When it comes to managing the selling end of his business the average backwoods farmer is a Pierpont Morgan as compared to the average manager of a Southern yarn mill.

The farmer does trust and play

square with some of his neighbors but the yarn manufacturers trust nobody but the yarn speculator.

He sells the speculator ten thousand pounds at one cent above the market and burst his vest button swelling with pride at his wonderful achievement but during the next few months he has to take three cents per pound less or maybe one hundred thousands pounds because whenever there is a prospective order he must compete against his own yarn in the hands of the speculator.

The average yarn mill manager does not know enough about his business to realize that it is bad business to compete with his own product but if the stockholders of some mills knew how much they had lost through such methods, there would be a lot of mill managers farming or running street cars.

We do not believe that the selling end of any other industry in the United States that is handled upon such a slip shod, imbecilic basis as the sale of Southern yarn.

There are, of course, some splendid merchants and shrewd business men among the yarn mill managers but they and their mills suffer by reason of the actions of the "rubes" of the industry.

### Treasurer of Amoskeag Mfg. Co. Attacks American Valuation Plan.

A sensation was sprung at the meeting of the National Retail Dry Goods Association when Lew Hahn, secretary of the association, arose at the beginning of the afternoon session and read a letter from F. C. Dumaine, treasurer of the Amoskeag Company, the largest manufacturer of dress gingham in the country, in which he declared he was opposed to basing the new tariff on

the American valuation on the ground that it was "unbusinesslike, un-American and, most important of all, dishonest, in that it deceives the public."

Coming from a New England manufacturer, the letter was a great surprise. The letter of Mr. Dumaine in full follows:

"It has never been my custom to burden the public mind with personal observations, but the importance of these pending questions constrains me to be recorded as unalterably opposed to the proposal of basing the new tariff upon American valuation.

"It is unbusinesslike, un-American and, most important of all, dishonest, in that it deceives the public.

"Nearly a year has passed since the Republican party came into power and a tariff bill has failed as yet to be enacted. This delay is adding a heavy burden to business, already staggering under the strain of a most unusual period of adjustment.

"We need prompt tariff action, based upon the protection necessary to protect American labor costs.

"We need to be rid of embargoes and licensing clauses.

"The public demands that much; it will not sanction less and I fear for the party which refuses thus to grant it.

"My business is to produce gingham, the most useful fabric in the world, and place them in the hands of the consumer at the very lowest prices.

"We are passing through the severest period of liquidation ever known and it is part of your duty to see to it these products are supplied into the hands of the people who use them at the lowest possible prices consistent with good merchandising and a reasonable profit.

"Liquidation must be general and no one trade or vocation should be made to bear the whole burden if prosperity is to return to all of us.

"What is most needed now in business is volume and thereby re-employment of every person desiring to work.

"This cannot be brought about unless each of us does his full share toward reducing margins and making prices which will enhance the purchasing power of the dollar and induce wide and full distribution of commodities.

"This is in reply to your letter of January 24, and what I would have said were I not prevented from being present at your meeting."

### The Soldiers' Bonus.

We read with much interest the following extract from the press dispatches recently sent out from Washington:

"The Republicans are wondering what effect the bonus will have on their chances politically this fall. The bonus bill, every one admits, is simply a campaign contribution to Congressmen and Senators who come up for election this fall. The Democrats tried it two years ago and now the Republicans have been forced to do something. It's a campaign contribution of something

like two billion dollars imposed upon the American people in order to keep a few cheap Congressmen and Senators in office."

It appears that the leaders of the Republican Party are willing to place a debt of \$2,000,000 to \$2,500,000 upon the people of this country in order to carry the election of Congressmen and Senators this fall.

The Democrats would be willing to do the same thing if they were in the same position, but it happens that the Republicans are the ones in power and our remarks are therefore directed at them. Incidentally we might remark that politicians are about the same no matter to what party they belong and the curse of this country is that most of them put party above country.

The people and the business interests are staggering under heavy burdens of taxation and few are optimistic enough to expect to live to see the tax burdens materially less.

In the face of such conditions and in the midst of a business depression the leaders of the majority party in Congress, fearing to lose control because of dissatisfaction with their inaction, have conceived the idea of capturing the soldier vote by voting a soldier bonus which it is estimated will cost the public between \$2,000,000,000 and \$2,500,000,000.

The Government has not done its duty by the wounded and disabled soldiers and the people will willingly bear extra tax burdens in order to see that they have every comfort and attention but there is no reason on earth except political expediency for the distribution of more than \$2,000,000,000 among those soldiers who returned in good health.

The amount that will be given them will be quickly expended in extravagances as there are few in want and then they will begin another campaign for another bonus and another \$2,000,000,000 tax.

The service men with whom we have talked do not want the bonus and in nine cases out of ten the men who are so loudly demanding the bonus, are from the ranks of those who are seeking a living without doing any real work.

The people of the United States should not be called upon to shoulder any extra burden in the face of the present depression.

### McMahon Claims Illness.

"The leader of the United Textile Workers shows signs of exhaustion. He was ill when he came to Rhode Island to direct the fight against the wage reduction in textile mills here, it was said. In commenting upon his health last night, President McMahon said that two weeks ago last night at his New York home the last rites of the Catholic Church were administered to him."

The above is an extract from a Providence paper but knowing McMahon's lack of veracity, we look upon it with suspicion. It looks to us as though he was preparing in advance a sudden illness excuse in case the Providence strike goes against him.



## Personal News

W. H. Carter has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Laurel Mills, Laurel, Miss.

R. B. Hunt has become overseer of spinning and twisting at the Wilingham Mills, Macon, Ga.

J. E. Finlayson has resigned as superintendent of the Martinsville Cotton Mills, Martinsville, Va.

J. W. Thompson, of Gastonia, is now overseer of carding at the Oxford (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

Fred C. Wood has resigned as superintendent of the Lockmore Mills, York, S. C.

R. A. Huber, of St. Louis, has been elected president of the Lone Star Mills, San Antonio, Tex.

Henning Bruhn, of St. Louis, has resigned as president of the Lone Star Mills, San Antonio, Tex., but will continue as a director.

B. F. O'Neal has been promoted from assistant superintendent at night to assistant superintendent of the Grace Cotton Mills, Rutherfordton, N. C.

W. F. McSwain has been promoted from overseer of spinning to assistant superintendent at night at the Grace Cotton Mills, Rutherfordton, N. C.

R. W. Lewis, formerly superintendent of the Jackson Mills, Iva, S. C., has accepted a similar position at the Martinsville Cotton Mills, Martinsville, Va.

J. B. Moore has resigned as assistant superintendent of the Grace Cotton Mills, Rutherfordton, N. C., to become superintendent of the Lockmore Mills, York, S. C.

George F. Brietz, superintendent of the Selma Cotton Mills, Selma, N. C., was painfully injured a few days ago while aiding in fighting a fire that burned a large residence in Kinston.

J. F. Deviney has resigned as second hand in carding at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 1, Charlotte, to become night overseer of carding at the Mecklenburg Mills, of the same place.

Grover S. Truslow and not Geo. C. Truslow, of Draper, S. C., is the inventor of the automatic opening and bedding device described in the Southern Textile Bulletin of February 2nd.

H. N. Dyer has resigned as president of the Martinsville (Va.) Cotton Mills. The plant, which is owned by Chadwick-Hoskins Company, will be directed from the head office in Charlotte.

### Verdict Against a Textile Union.

York, S. C.—Verdict for the defendant was returned in York

County Court of Common Pleas in the case of J. Harry Foster, a lawyer of Rock Hill, against local Textile Union No. 1233 of Rock Hill. Foster brought suit to collect \$320 from the textile union, alleging that the union had agreed to pay him \$500 to assist prosecution in the case of the State against Oliver N. Dawson, a non-union man who was tried here in July, 1920, for killing M. S. Butler, a union textile worker, following a difficulty in Rock Hill. Foster testified that he was to receive \$500 for assisting in the prosecution of Dawson, while former Governor Cole L. Blease was to get \$250 for his services in the case. Blease got his fee, but Foster collected only \$180 of his. Contention of the Rock Hill Textile Union was that the money to pay the attorney was to be raised by private subscription and the organization did not enter into a contract to pay the money out of its funds. J. Frank Flowers, well-known attorney and labor leader of Charlotte, N. C., represented the Rock Hill Textile Union, while Mr. Foster was represented by W. M. Dunlap, of Rock Hill.

### C. D. Maigetter With Shambow Shuttle Co.

C. D. Maigetter, well known traveling man of Charlotte, has not accepted a position with the United Chemical Products Corporation, as stated in our issue of last week. Mr. Maigetter has just accepted a position as traveling representative for the Shawbow Shuttle Company. He will travel Georgia and Alabama in the interest of that concern. Mr. Maigetter has a large acquaintance among the mill men in the South and will doubtless meet with much success in his new work.

Information that Mr. Maigetter would join the Southern force of the United Chemical Products Corporation was furnished us by the home office of that company, and also by the Southern representative. Mr. Maigetter was considering both positions at the time and later decided to go with the Shambow Shuttle Company.

## PATENTS

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to be soft and elastic;  
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Its simple:

Just have them peroxide-bleached.

Peroxide Advice Free to Mills.

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NEW YORK

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True-running  
Warp Bobbins  
a Specialty

The Dana S. Courtney Co.  
Chicopee, Mass.

Southern Agt, A. B. CARTER, Gastonia, N. C.



# MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**Charlotte, N. C.**—The Johnston Manufacturing Company has been shut down. No reason for this step nor any information as to when the mill will reopen was given by the management.

**Quitman, Ga.**—The Quitman plant of the Western Reserve Cotton Mills is working on an order for 200,000 pounds of tire fabric which will be used in filling an order for tires for the Ford Motor Company. The company is proceeding on its plans for doubling the capacity of the plant, as recently noted.

**Concord, N. C.**—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Gibson Mills, the following officers were elected: E. C. Barnhardt, Sr., president; C. A. Cannon, vice-president, and A. R. Howard, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Barnhardt succeeds the late James W. Cannon as president and C. A. Cannon succeeds Mr. Barnhardt as vice-president.

**Post, Tex.**—The Postex Cotton Mills last week shipped two carloads of sheeting and pillow tubing to firms in New York City. Orders of the goods were placed several months ago, but the mill had been so far behind with orders that it was impossible to make delivery earlier. The Postex Mills have been operating with double shift and a full force.

**Salisbury, N. C.**—The Vance Mill will build an addition. The contract has been let for the erection of a two-story addition, 108 feet by 138 feet, and this will house the two hundred looms which have already been bought. Pajama checks will be made here. The addition will take care of more machinery than has been bought and it is expected that the additional space will soon be occupied by other machines. The Vance has never operated weaving and this is the beginning of an expansion that makes the mill a weave plant as well as a spinning mill.

**Kansas City, Mo.**—Flotation of the new \$350,000 issue of 10-year 8 per cent sinking fund first mortgage gold bonds of the Miller Cotton Mills, Waco, Tex., has not yet been completed. The underwriters have been advertising them in local papers the past week. These bonds, as noted, were first offered for subscription the latter part of 1921, and the proceeds from their sale were to be used to increase the output of the mills about 60 per cent.

**Forsyth, Ga.**—The Trio Manufacturing Company has started work on the erection of several additions. The warehouse room has already been enlarged and other additions are being made which will make it possible for the company to operate a larger number of spindles. The mill spins 4 to 12 single and ply cone, skein and tube sewing twine.

**San Antonio, Tex.**—R. A. Huber, of St. Louis, was elected president of the Lone Star Cotton Mills, Inc., here at a meeting of the board of directors.

He succeeds Henning Bruhn, of San Antonio. Mr. Bruhn remains as a director. He served as president for a year following the conversion of the Lone Star Brewery into a cotton mill. The new board of directors named at the meeting includes William L. Herff, Franz C. Groos, Otto Meerschedt, William Aubrey, and Henning Bruhn, of San Antonio, and Adolphus Busch and R. A. Huber, of St. Louis. Messrs. Busch and Huber, accompanied by G. A. H. Mills, general manager of the Busch estate, spent Wednesday afternoon here, leaving Wednesday night for Houston. An inspection of the cotton mill was made.

**Martinsville, Va.**—H. N. Dyer, president and assistant treasurer of the Martinsville Cotton Mill, at Martinsville, Va., has tendered his resignation, effective at once. The mill is the property of the Chadwick-Hoskins Company, which maintains its principal offices at Charlotte, N. C., and it is planned to administer the affairs of the Martinsville plant from the central office in order to eliminate some of the overhead expense. A clerical force will be maintained at Martinsville.

**Opelika, Ala.**—At the annual meeting of the Opelika Cotton Mills, the following officers were elected: M. M. McCall, president and treasurer; H. H. McCall, secretary and superintendent; directors, J. A. Jones, W. T. Andrews, M. M. McCall, T. L. Dickson, H. C. Jernigan, L. M. Montgomery, B. B. Ross and L. M. Tra-  
wick.

The financial report rendered was said to have shown the mill to be in good condition.

**Chester, S. C.**—Three and one-half per cent semi-annual dividend on preferred dividend on common stock on a capitalization of \$582,000 was declared by the Baldwin Cotton Mills, of this city, during the past year, it was announced at the annual meeting of the stockholders of this mill, which has just been held here. Alexander Long, of Rock Hill, S. C., was re-elected president and treasurer for the ensuing year, and E. R. Lucas, of this, secretary and assistant treasurer. The following directors were elected for the ensuing year: J. P. Stevens, of J. P. Stevens & Co., of New York; Nathaniel Stevens, of Andover, Mass.; R. P. Hopkins, of Baltimore, Md.; Alexander Long, of Rock Hill, S. C.; E. R. Lucas, S. M. Hanes, A. L. Gaston, Robert Gage and H. White, all of Chester.

**Greenville, S. C.**—Actual operation has begun in the Greenville plant of the Southern Franklin Process Company, located on the National Highway, near Mills Mill, though work has been confined to the dyeing department, due to the fact that the entire building has not been completed. B. S. Phetteplace has been placed in charge of the plant.

The plant is modern and efficient

## E. S. DRAPER

CHARLOTTE

NORTH CAROLINA

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT  
and CITY PLANNER

MILL VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT

## MEES & MEES ENGINEERS

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Surveys, Reports, Design, Supervision of Construction  
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SUPERIOR SERVICE

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**Charlotte Leather Belting Co.**  
Charlotte, N. C.

Picker Sticks

Spools

Skewers

Binders

Loom Supplies

**Ivey M'fg Co.**

Hickory, N. C.

**Improved Dobby Chain**



**Dobby Cords**

**Rice Dobby Chain Co.**  
Millbury, Mass.

Send Us Your Order To-day



in every department, and provision made for material extension as the business of the firm increases. Lockwood & Company, of Boston, Mass., who designed the dyeing house for the Providence plant, are the engineers.

In accordance with their usual custom, the company extends a cordial invitation to all who are interested to visit this new plant and observe the special method of operation covered by the Franklin process.

**Rome, Ga.**—Necessary subscriptions for stock in the proposed McLin Cotton Mills, to be built here, are coming in rapidly and no doubt is entertained by the chamber of commerce committee having the matter in charge that the amount will be raised shortly. The total capital stock is to be \$150,000, of which all has been subscribed except \$30,000. The mills will be located at Atlanta Junction, a mile and a half from the city limits.

**Gaffney, S. C.**—Wilson & Bradbury, of New York, are the new owners of the Cash Cotton Mills, according to an announcement made by C. M. Smith, who bid in the property for \$300,000 at the receiver's sale on Monday, as noted. Mr. Smith announced he was acting for selling agents.

Dr. W. C. Hamrick, who was receiver for the property, will be executive officer under the new owners. Mr. Smith also stated. He said he was forced to make this announcement in order to save himself from a flood of applications for jobs.

It will probably be from six weeks to two months before the mill is put into full operation.

#### Pacific Mills Carnival Big Success.

**Columbia, S. C.**—The Pacific Mills carnival, held Friday and Saturday nights in the community building, was a huge success. About 500 people attended the carnival Friday night and about 700 last night, all seemingly enjoying themselves greatly. The object of the affair was to raise funds for the purchase of a piano for the girls' lobby of the community building and playground apparatus for the Olympia school and accounts last night were encouraging.

The large crowd both nights just let itself go and everybody had a real rollicking, carnival time. The carnival was begun with a big parade of children, some dressed in fantastic costumes, that wound itself in and out of the villages.

Regular midway booths were set up in the community building and

each offered its own particular kind of excitement. There were dolls to throw at, candy to be won, tub games, the art gallery and all sorts of side shows.

The "Old Plantation" show proved so popular that it had to be shown twice last night. The Pacific Mills Community Band furnished music plentifully. Money flowed freely and hilarity was on all sides.

Much of the success of the carnival is due to the untiring efforts of Miss Lucile Shirley, girls' recreational director, and her assistants.

These two evenings of wholesome fun brought the Pacific folk together for a delightful time and if there were any who had forgotten how to play, they learned the art all over again at this carnival.

#### 50,000 Cotton Mill Operatives on Strike in New England.

**Boston, Feb. 13.**—Cotton mill operatives in New Hampshire and Rhode Island, with a few exceptions, were on strike today in protest against wage reductions averaging 20 per cent and restoration of the 54-hour week. There were no disturbances in either State.

Many of the New Hampshire mills

suspended operations before noon when it was seen that the plants could not be run with the workers who reported.

A number of employees thrown out of work by the almost general strike in New Hampshire was estimated at between 25,000 and 30,000. In Rhode Island the list of persons affected by strikes was brought to more than 20,000 with the closing of three departments of the Jenckes Spinning Company's plant at Pawtucket, necessitated by defections to the ranks of the strikers.

The situation in Rhode Island marked time today with the State Guardsmen, who have been ordered to be in readiness for possible duty still in their armories.

In New Hampshire the great Amoskeag mill, which with its 15,000 hands is said to be the largest cotton mill in the world, closed down when officials decided that the plant was not justified in operating with the reduced force that reported for work. The Stark Mill with 1,500 employees took similar action.

The Nashua and Jackson Mills of the Nashua Manufacturing Company at Nashua closed their door after only a handful of the four thousand employees had appeared, mills

at Exeter, New Market and Somersworth, employing about 3,500 also shut down.

At Lowell, Mass., the Bay State Mills operated with reduced forces and the Hamilton Mills were closed in accordance with the employees, previous announcement. These plans employing 2,500 were the only ones in that city to reduce wages.

#### Texas Mills Show Improvement.

(Continued from page 5.)

4,907, an increase of 703 over the previous year.

Nineteen cotton manufacturers reported no change in their wage scale during the year. Twenty made reductions, averaging 21 per cent; and seven increased wages, an average of 25 per cent.

Of the 22 industries covered by the survey it is an interesting fact that the cotton manufacturing plants are the only industries which show an increased number of employees.

#### German Textile Orders Cancelled by Americans.

**Berlin**—The main activity of several American firms in the German textile market at present consists of cancelling past orders, and calling their buyers back from the various centers.

Knit goods manufacturers at Chemnitz state orders from America are being cancelled at an alarming rate, either in consequence of the improvement in the marks on further liquidation of values at home. The goods are becoming too expensive to many American stores, who formerly made extensive purchases in Germany of hosiery and knit goods.

D. Roditi & Sons, representing a number of American department stores here, state the mark funds of many American firms are running low, and, at the present rate of exchange, German goods, plus the import duty to be paid in America are too expensive for many firms who have consequently put German buying trips on the waiting list.

#### Greenville Cotton Mills.

Greenville, N. C.

J. O. Brown .....Supt.  
R. H. Dallas  
Overseer Carding and Spinning,  
No. 1 Mill.  
Will Griffin.....Second Hand  
W. J. New  
Overseer Carding and Spinning  
No. 2 Mill.  
J. A. Griffin.....Second Hand



### MacOak Waterproof Cement

*Best Waterproof Belt Cement  
on the Market.*

By special process we are now making the quickest setting, most durable Waterproof Belt Cement ever offered the trade

**McLeod Leather & Belting  
Company  
GREENSBORO, N. C.**



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Our FAN TYPE and HIGH DUTY HUMIDIFIERS  
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Our ATOMIZERS or COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM  
Our COMPRESSED AIR CLEANING SYSTEM

Our CONDITIONING ROOM EQUIPMENT  
Our AUTOMATIC HUMIDITY CONTROL (Can be applied to systems already installed)  
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Are all STANDARDS OF MODERN TEXTILE MILL EQUIPMENTS.

### AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

RUSSELL GRINNELL, President

BOSTON, MASS.

FRANK B. COMINS, General Manager

SOUTHERN OFFICE, Atlanta Trust Company Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA



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**SPECIAL COMPOUNDS FOR WARPS, WHERE STOP MOTIONS ARE USED.**

**WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS FOR COLORED AND WHITE WARPS.**

**FINISHING COMPOUNDS FOR ALL CLASSES OF FABRICS.**

The Arabol best grades of cotton warp sizing compounds make the "finest weaving and will hold the fly."

These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the best materials used in their manufacture.

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Offices: 100 William Street, New York.

Southern Agent: Cameron MacRae, Concord, N. C.

R. F. GIBSON, South Carolina Agent, Greenville, S. C.

GUY L. MELCHOR, Ga., Ala. and Tenn. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.



Factories: Brooklyn, N. Y.

### Report Improvement in Business.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Despite a further decline of business activity during December and January, there was a continued improvement in "fundamental conditions and a spirit of optimism prevails in practically every industry that augurs well for the future," according to a review of the economic situation in the United States contained in the "survey of current business" issued today by the Department of Commerce.

Considerable progress has been made toward getting the country back to normal business notwithstanding a few reactions experienced during the past two months, says the review.

Prices have remained relatively stable for the past six months, the review continues, and this is considered of "fundamental importance for business recovery." The buying public is gradually coming to realize, it says, that the "big vertical drop in prices is over."

"There will probably be further gradual recessions as business is done on a more economical basis and margins are reduced," it adds, "but on most commodities, it is expected that movements will be spread over a relatively long period of time."

Under a preliminary summary for

January, the iron and steel industry is shown to be still "without definite trend." Textiles likewise have shown little change.

### Much Activity at Fieldale.

A subscriber at Fieldale, Va., asks that the following two items from "The Arrow" be published here:

"The new brick business block of Fieldale is just about complete. Recently Mr. Joyce moved a stock of furniture into his store room. He will soon lay in a supply of hardware."

"The Bank of Fieldale, just organized and chartered, will be in its new home. The Fieldale Mercantile Company will this week move into new quarters."

"The postoffice is completed, and before many days the theater, and the remaining rooms will be completed."

"Fieldale is to be congratulated on having a business section at once, convenient and beautiful. No hideous old store shacks will be allowed in the community."

### Bank of Fieldale Chartered.

"The State Corporation Commission has recently granted a charter to the Bank of Fieldale and it is the intention of the promoters of this

new institution to begin operating at once. The charter allows for a capitalization from \$15,000 to \$50,000 and those who have taken stock in it are not entirely Fieldale citizens but are generally scattered over the county. It is the aim of this bank not only to serve Fieldale but the people generally in that section of the county. A number of Martinsville men are also interested in it and will help to make the bank a success.

"A series of new buildings have been erected at Fieldale and the new bank will occupy one of the buildings in this series. The charter permits of a banking business and the bank will at first limit itself largely to that class of business."

"J. Frank Wilson, general manager of the Fieldale Mills, was elected president and David Lindsey, vice-president. The board of directors is composed of the following: J. A. Brown, J. H. Going, J. Frank Wilson, R. M. Joyce, David Lindsey, H. A. Ford, S. G. Whittle, Jr. The cashier has not yet been selected but it is thought he will be within the next few days. It is noted that a number of the directors are experienced men in the banking business and can give invaluable advice tending towards the development of a new institution of this kind."

### Shaw Cotton Mills, Inc. Weldon, N. C.

J. P. Hartsoe ..... Supt.  
Geo. Pierson ..... Carder  
W. H. Hartsoe ..... Spinner  
Z. R. Miller ..... 2d Hand Spinning  
J. A. Hartsoe ..... Winder  
A. D. Exum ..... Master Mechanic

### Weldon Cotton Manufacturing Co. Weldon, N. C.

J. P. Hartsoe ..... Supt.  
H. L. White ..... Asst. Supt.  
Joe Aycock ..... Carder  
J. S. Hartsoe ..... Spinner  
H. C. Emery ..... Winder  
Henry Carliles ..... Master Mechanic

### Ozark Cotton Mill Co. Ozark, Ala.

C. E. Beale ..... Supt.  
W. H. Hartley ..... Asst. Supt.  
H. G. Heggood ..... Carder  
Grady Gamble ..... Spinner  
B. C. Neal ..... Roller Coverer  
W. M. Underwood ..... Master Mechanic

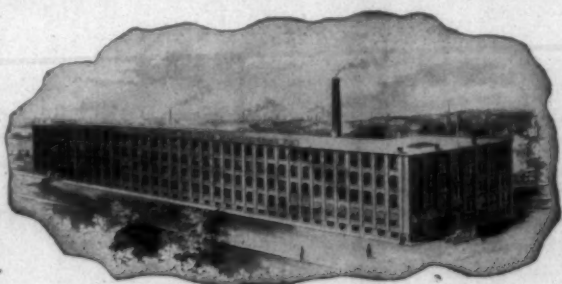
### Navarro Manufacturing Co. Corsicana, Tex.

J. L. Brannon ..... Supt.  
W. M. Burden ..... Carder  
F. I. Parson ..... 2d Hand Carding  
W. M. Burden ..... Spinner  
A. Bradford ..... 2d Hand Spinning  
M. E. Lake ..... Shipping Clerk  
W. M. Polk ..... Outside Foreman

## Spartan Sizing Compound Co.

WITHERPSOON & WITHERSPOON, SPARTANBURG, S. C.

Manufacturers of  
Spartan Compounds,  
Tallows and Gums



### Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.

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### Manufacturers of

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Stripper Sheets

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Napper Clothing

Hand Cards

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Steel Twin-wire Heddles

All Sizes and Nos. Wire

### Card Clothing Mounting Machines

Traverse and Roller Grinders

all accessory

supplies for the Cards

We furnish expert men with machines for mounting our Card Clothing

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ATLANTA, GA.





Southern Agent  
E. S. PLAYER  
Greenville, S. C.

The humid atmosphere in textile mills causes employees to consume large quantities of water. These employees require cool water supplied in a sanitary manner—the "old tin cup" won't do.

A PURO Cooler with its Sanitary Fountain is the logical dispenser of Pure Cool Drinking water.

We are holding a copy of catalog for you—may we send it?

Made only by the

**PURO SANITARY DRINKING  
FOUNTAIN CO.,**

Haydenville, Mass.



This Laminar Roving Can is Seamless—It is as smooth as glass, inside and out—Has a strong, turned over top—And it's made of Vul-Cot Fibre—as tough as horn. Make sure that your order ALWAYS calls for Laminar cans, boxes, barrels, trucks and baskets. We'll send you our book "Receptacles that Stand the Gaff."

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C. C. Bell, Vice-Pres.,  
Resident Manager  
Home Office — Wilmington,  
Delaware.

Factories at Wilmington  
and Newark, Del.

**LAMINAR  
MILL RECEPTACLES**



**THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT MADE IN COT-  
TON SPINNING IN QUARTER OF A CENTURY**

**The Richards-Hinds Light Running Rolls**

**Over 1,400,000 Spindles Equipped to Date**

**Guaranteed Claims**

Cockley Yarn Preventor  
Extra Strength of Yarn  
Less Waste  
Greater Production

Less Change of Roll Settings  
Reduced Cost of Spinning  
One-third Saved on Leather Covered Rolls  
Better Spinning with Improved Product

All machine builders are agents and will quote prices for new work.  
Also for prices and particulars write to

**The Metallic Drawing Roll Company**  
Indian Orchard, Mass.

**The Hosiery Market.**

The hosiery trade is in a depressed state just now as the result of the erratic movement of the raw silk market. Sellers, and no less, buyers, are frankly apprehensive over what they describe as the "fits," which the last named market has been throwing; salesmen about to depart on the road hope to get at least a little business on duplicates of orders placed last October and November for delivery in January, February and March of this year.

There is practically no business in silk merchandise beyond March. When the buyers began operating last October and November sellers saw visions of an incipient boom. These visions faded a little later when the stern realities of the situation became known. Buyers conforming to their hand-to-mouth policy would not go beyond March in their commitments.

The salesmen who are about to depart in pursuit of orders, therefore, want enough business, if such a thing is possible, to keep the mills going during April, May and June of the current year. Herein is the principal problem of the hosiery producers at the moment. They have no business for the three months mentioned and because of the recent performances in the raw silk market the outlook is obviously not cheerful. Prices on silk hosiery have been going up in some instances by leaps and bounds so that the retailers have begun to lose confidence in the situation.

**Heather Hosiery Strong.**

Last January the buyers who operated did most of their business in heather hosiery. In fact, it might be said that this sort of business was almost exclusive by reason of the neglect of the silk lines. In other words, sellers taking the buying in January as a basis of calculation, have had only a wool season and most mills are in a pretty good position until December of the present year on this class of merchandise.

There is not the slightest doubt that the hosiery selling agents believe that the raw silk situation must be remedied, which is to say, the speculative features must be removed before producers of silk hosiery will feel free to go ahead with their manufacturing plans.

One selling agent said the other day that many big mills were obliged to take some heavy losses in the last year as the result of the pyrotechnics in the raw silk market. Sellers feel that prices should go lower, they believe that raw silk quotations are entirely too far above pre-war levels; they cannot see how the silk hosiery trade can be broadened out under existing circumstances.

In view of the statement of many raw silk sellers who have been consistently talking of higher prices because of the extraordinary call from the hosiery manufacturers, it is interesting to observe that most of the mills have practically completed their orders for the first three months of the current year and that many of them will be forced to suspend operations unless duplicate or-

ders begin coming in shortly.

**No Changes in Underwear.**

No significant changes were noted in the underwear market on Saturday. Buyers were said to be waiting until after the holiday and business was quiet. Leading factors said fundamental conditions in this division of the knit goods were very satisfactory and that the outlook was better than it had been in a long time.

**Expert Knowledge.**

We note the following remarkable statement in an editorial of the Providence (R. I.) Press.

"The situation is made all the worse by the known fact that there are plenty of orders, no real depression in the business and no demand by the buying public that manufactures of cotton be further cut in price."

**The Annual Spring Advance in Cotton.**

Our recent statement that cotton purchased around March first always shows a profit before July seems to be confirmed by the following statistics recently sent out by Lamborn & Co.

1921—End February to middle May advanced 173 points.  
1920—February 4th to middle April advanced 1076 points.  
1919—February 10th to end May advanced 1350 points.  
1918—End of January to 8th April advanced 547 points.  
1917—February 10th to 10th April advanced 770 points.  
1916—Dropped on dead level—Europe at war.  
1915—End of February to end April advanced 230 points.  
1914—Middle March to 3rd June advanced 195 points.  
1913—End January to 10th April advanced 65 points.  
1912—21st January to 21st April advanced 230 points.  
1911—Middle February to 20th May advanced 238 points.  
1910—20th February to 12th May advanced 185 points.  
1909—End February to 20th May advanced 210 points.  
1908—Exception—Panic following failure Knickerbocker Trust Company middle October, 1907, commerce and industry much depressed.  
1907—February 10th to March 10th advanced 78 points.  
1906—Middle March to May 20th advanced 100 points.  
1905—End January to middle March advanced 120 points.  
1904—February 10th to March 10th advanced 382 points.  
1903—February 3rd to May 20th advanced 260 points.  
1902—February 1st to April 28th advanced 155 points.

**A Foolish Rumor.**

In the Providence (R. I.) Journal of last week we notice the following:

"It was reported that a group of Southern mill men were in this city looking over the textile situation and trying to induce some of the skilled workers on strike to go South."



**MI - CLEANSER**

The Perfected, Non-Soluble, Cleaning, Polishing Cleansor, Deodorizing Scouring & Scrubbing Powder. "Six in One"



Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Office

Your Mill Supply House will furnish you Mi-Cleanser, or order direct from the factory.

**Champion Chemical Co.**

Charlie Nichols, General Manager  
Asheville, N. C.

**Beamer Wanted.**

Short chain beamer for colored work. Piedmont Commission Co., Charlotte, N. C.

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OFFICES  
COMMUNITY HOUSES  
COTTAGES

Strong—Attractive to the eye—Vermin Proof

Use Southern Gypsum  
Co. Plasters

Address

**Southern Gypsum Co.**  
—INC.—  
North Holston, Va.

**A. M. Law & Co.**

SPARTANBURG, S. C.

**BROKERS**

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other  
Southern Securities.

For Week Ending February 13, 1922.

	Bid.	Asked.
Abbeville Cotton Mills	—	107
American Spinning Co.	250	—
Anderson Cotton Mills	78	—
Aragon Cotton Mills (S. C.)	190	215
Arcade Cotton Mills	—	115
Arcadia Mills	225	—
Arkwright Mills	100	150
Augusta Factory, Ga.	35	41
Avondale Mills, Ala.	500	—
Banna Mills	—	100
Beaumont Mfg. Co.	210	230
Belton Cotton Mills	—	85
Belton Cotton Mills, pfd.	57	61
Brogan Mills	—	75
Calhoun Mills	140	165
Chesnee Mills	—	150
Chiquola Mills	130	—
Chiquola Mills, pfd.	77	—
Clifton Mfg. Co.	100	106
Clinton Cotton Mills	200	—
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	150	—
Cowpens Mills	—	75
D. E. Converse Co.	94	100
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	175	—
Darlington Mfg. Co.	—	75
Drayton Mills	40	—
Duncan Mills	—	73
Duncan Mills, pfd.	88	—
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga.	125	145
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	80	90
Exposition Cot. Mills, Ga.	300	—
Gaffney Mfg. Co.	51	55
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	110	—
Glenwood Mills	100	115
Gluck Mills	100	105
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	150	185
Greenwood Cotton Mills	175	—
Grendel Mills	90	100
Hamrick Mills	120	150
Hartsville Cotton Mills	—	350
Henrietta Mills, N. C.	—	350
Hermitage Mills	100	150
Inman Mills	80	—
Inman Mills, pfd.	—	94
International Mills (Par \$50)	30	32
Jackson Mills	150	—
Judson Mills	250	—
Judson Mills, pfd.	95	—
King, John P., Mfg. Co., Ga.	140	160
Lancaster Cotton Mills	200	—
Limestone Cotton Mills	120	130
Laurens Cotton Mills	87	100
Marion Mfg. Co., N. C.	136	—
Marlboro Mills	70	—
Massachusetts Mills, Ga.	146	152
Mills Mfg. Co.	175	200
Mollohon Mfg. Co.	98	—
Monarch Mills	100	110
Newberry Cotton Mills	106	—
Ninety-Six Mills	150	—
Norris Cotton Mills	—	105
Oakland Cotton Mills	100	120
Oconee Mills	125	—
Orr Cotton Mills	90	93
Orr Cotton Mills, pfd.	87	90
Pacolet Mfg. Co.	125	131

**BURNED OUT!**

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Specialty Cotton Mill Work  
Open Day and Night

**Standard Electric Company**  
1821 East Main St., Richmond, Va.

**W I L T S**

Veneer Packing Cases  
are lighter and stronger

Here are perfect 3-ply Veneer Packing Case Shooks. Their extreme lightness saves 20 to 80 lbs. in freight on every case shipped. They are stronger than inch boards, burglar proof, waterproof and clean—no cracks for dirt to sift through.

Write For Prices and Samples  
Our Prices are Convincing  
—Our Service is Quick  
Wilts Veneer Co., Richmond, Va.

Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	94	—
Pelham Mills	—	76
Pelzer Mfg. Co.	100	110
Pickens Cotton Mills	100	—
Piedmont Mfg. Co.	—	115
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co.	—	102
Poinsett Mills	—	82
Riverside Mills (Par \$12.50)	—	8
Saxon Mills	100	—
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	45	47
Spartan Mills	105	110
Toxaway Mills (Par \$25)	27½	—
Tucapau Mills	—	200
Union-Buffalo Mills	—	24
Union-Buffalo Mills, 2d. pfd.	36	38
Union-Buffalo Mills, 2d. pfd.	37	40
Victor-Monaghan Company	77	80
Victor-Monaghan Co., pfd.	98	—
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.	140	—
Watts Mills	—	110
Watts Mills, 1st pfd.	—	80
Watts Mills, 2d. pfd.	—	95
Whitney Mfg. Co.	—	175
Williamston Mills	200	—
Woodside Cotton Mills, pfd.	72	75
Woodside Cotton Mills	—	100
Woodside Cotton Mills, pfd.	75	—
W. S. Gray Cotton Mills	90	—

**Southern Mill Stocks**

Quoted By

**R. S. Dickson & Company**

Gastonia, N. C.

Greenville, S. C.

For Week Ending February 14, 1922.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acme Spinning Co.	89	—
Arcadia Mills	200	—
Aileen Mills	—	50
American Spinning Co.	—	300
Amer. Yarn & Proc. Co.	105	107
Anderson Cotton Mills	77	—
Arlington Cotton Mills	—	275
Arcade Cotton Mills	—	115
Arrow Mills	—	131
Augusta Factory, Ga.	—	41
Belton Cotton Mills	—	70
Beaumont Mfg. Co.	215	—
Bibb Mfg. Co.	90	101
Brogan Mills	—	73
Clara Mfg. Co.	—	115
Clifton Mfg. Co.	100	106
Cabarrus Cotton Mills	180	190
Chadwick-Hoskins Co. (par \$25)	11	12
Chadwick-Hoskins Co., pfd.	—	100
Chiquola Mfg. Co.	132	185
Chiquola Mfg. Co., pfd.	81	—
Calhoun Mills	139	150
Cannon Mfg. Co.	200	220
Clover Mills	100	107
Climax Spinning Co.	200	220
Crescent Spinning Co.	93	—
Columbus Mfg. Co. (Ga.)	150	166
Dacotah Cotton Mills	375	430
Darlington Mfg. Co.	—	76
Dixon Mills	105	115
Drayton Mills	40	—
Dresden Cotton Mills	200	—
Duncan Mills	71	73
Duncan Mills, pfd.	87	—
Durham Hosiery pfd.	85	90
Durham Hosiery "B"	—	28
Eastern Mfg. Co.	—	98
Eagle & Phenix (Ga.)	—	150
Edrd Mfg. Co.	111	121
Enterprise Mfg. Co. (Ga.)	85	98
Erwin Cotton Mills Co.	255	—
Erwin Cotton Mills, pfd.	100	—
Flint Mfg. Co.	—	175
Gaffney Mfg. Co.	53	56
Gibson Mfg. Co.	180	—
Globe Yarn Mills (N. C.)	60	70
Grace Cotton Mill Co.	—	85
Gray Mfg. Co.	200	300
Glenwood Cotton Mills	100	—
Gluck Mills	101	105
Greenwood Cotton Mills	175	—
Grendel Mills	—	140
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	110	—
Hamrick Mills	120	151
Hanes, P. H. Knitting Co.	11½	12
Hanes, P. H. Knit. Co., pfd.	100	103
Hillside Cotton Mills (Ga.)	250	275
Imperial Yarn Mill (N. C.)	135	151
Inman Mills	82	88
Inman Mills, pfd.	93	—
Jennings Cotton Mill	200	210
Judson Mills, pfd.	98	—
Judson Mills, pfd.	97	—
King, John P. Mfg. Co.	125	150
Lancaster Cotton Mills	192	240
Laurens Cotton Mills	88	—
Limestone Mills	—	130
Linford Mills	79	86
Lola Mfg. Co.	95	101
Locke Cotton Mills Co.	110	125
Marlboro Cotton Mills	70	73
Mills Mill	—	225
Monarch Mills (S. C.)	101	110
Mollohon Mfg. Co.	97	101
Myers Mill	—	81
Myrtle Mills	—	110
National Yarn Mills	135	—
Newberry Cotton Mills	107	120
Ninety-Six Cotton Mill	150	—
Norcott Mills Co.	—	275
Orr Cotton Mills	—	91
Orr Cotton Mills pfd.	87	90
Parkdale Mills	100	116
Pacolet Mfg. Co.	125	137
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	91	95
Pelzer Mfg. Co.	—	107
Piedmont Mfg. Co. (S. C.)	113	115
Perfection Spinning Co.	79	86

**Dye Exports From Germany Now 70 Per Cent Under 1913 Level.**

Berlin—Exports of German dyes in 1921 show a reduction of about 70 per cent, compared with the returns of the last pre-war year, if data just compiled by the German Statistical Bureau can be accepted as authentic.

According to the figures, the quantities of dyestuffs exported during the six months of last year, for which data is available, averaged about one-tenth of the amount exported in 1913. The value of the exports, however, decreased in a steep curve since 1920 as the paper mark in 1921 was only worth about a thirty-second part of the pre-war gold mark, while the ratio between gold and paper marks in 1920 was six to one.

Chemical companies say the poor results of the last year can be attributed in no small part to the fact that their factories are situated in the occupied district where, the Germans say, they have been subjected to all sorts of petty regulations issued by the Inter-allied commission and the German Government. This has long been a complaint of the larger dye companies, in addition to their contention that export taxes are entirely too heavy. It is their charge that as dyestuffs shipped to the interior of Germany from the occupied area are also taxed, that much of the inland business went to the dye plants located in the unoccupied zones. One of these is the Aktiengesellschaft fuer Anilinfabrikation, at Treptow, near Berlin, which reports a prosperous year.

Manufacturers assert that prices of chemicals produced by them have now reached world market levels.

The cartel of the German dye industry has filed with the Reichstag several petitions for more leniency regarding the issuance of export licenses, but restrictions, it is said, are not likely to be lifted while the depreciated currency necessitates supervision of exports to prevent cheap selling.—Daily News Record.

**Open English Cotton Research Laboratories.**

The Cotton Research Laboratories in Manchester, England, will be formally opened on March 28.



**Expect Lower Retail Prices.**

While the cotton mills are not concerned directly with the selling of their products at retail, still the opinions of the men who eventually distribute the products of the mills are interesting to the manufacturers in that purchases by the retailers governed by their opinions of the general price trend. Speaking at the convention of the National Retail Dry Goods Association in New York, Richard H. Webber, president of the association, stated that lower retail prices on cotton goods were expected. In part he said:

"The retail business is, without a doubt, the most highly competitive of all the country's business, and during the past year, when it has been such an effort to keep up the volume, competition has probably been keener than ever before in the memory of most of the members of our association. This condition alone would have made it impossible for retailers to hold up prices unnecessarily. It is true that in some of the lines which we carry the liquidation of prices has not progressed so far as in others, and we can readily understand the feeling of the consumer when he reads about the low prices of certain raw materials and still finds the manufactured products of these raw materials selling at retail at prices so much higher than before the war. Although there has been a large decrease from the peak many articles are still high compared with former standards.

"We know, of course, that the cost of these raw materials is a comparatively small factor in the cost of the completed article. The very big increase in wages paid to labor, the increased transportation cost, the greatly increased overhead

because of high taxes, both Federal and local, high rents and the cost of all supplies and other factors which enter into overhead charges, are the reasons for the higher prices.

"Although I am sure that, as merchants, we look for lower prices eventually in practically every line that we sell, with these reductions to come gradually, we want to advocate prices high enough to pay a wage to all workers which is adequate to permit them to live according to our American standards and not simply to exist. It is a well known fact that the labor in many lines of manufacturing prior to the war was very poorly paid and we feel sure that the American people do not want this condition to return.

"In our own stores we do not again want pre-war conditions, but instead we want to maintain a wage standard sufficiently high to attract the type of men and women into the retail field who will render intelligent and painstaking service to the public. During the past year we merchants generally have made great progress in increasing the efficiency of our organization so as to meet the new conditions. We have recognized the demand upon the part of the public for lower prices, we have realized that every effort must be made to prevent any increase in our cost of doing business, and, through greater efficiency, and through new economies which have not yet been discovered, we must prevent costs from increasing. I feel you will agree with me in believing that equitable wages can be maintained in our establishments without increasing the pre-war cost of doing business.

"Early in 1921 the Lever act was declared unconstitutional and with the coming into power of the new

Administration, which adopted the slogan, 'More business in government and less government in business,' we had hopes that the singling out of the retailer as the cause for high prices would cease, but this has not been the case. You will recall the report of the Federal Trade Commission which was submitted to President Harding. Although the commission did not intend to convey the idea that all retailers were profiteers, yet its report was so presented by the newspapers as to carry that thought. Shortly after the commission's report was presented, Secretary Hoover made an address in which he brought out the fact that some retailers were not taking their losses and were retarding a return to normal conditions. This address of the Secretary was also so construed by the newspapers as to again convey the idea that the retailers were the ones at fault for the high prices.

"Shortly after these articles appeared a committee of merchants, headed by your president, went to Washington and interviewed the commission and Secretary Hoover. We were very nicely received and left with the feeling that, due to our meeting, the commission and Secretary Hoover would in the future have a clearer understanding of the retailer's problems and viewpoint. From that time on we retailers were fairly free from criticism until just before Christmas, when the Attorney General started another investigation, in spite of the fact that the Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry, appointed last April by the House and Senate to investigate all phases of distribution as it pertained to food, fuel and clothing and certain other commodities had been working for months

to gather real facts as to distribution.

"In November your president and managing director and other members of the association were summoned to Washington to meet the secretary of the Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry. This commission had very broad powers under the resolution which created it, these powers enabling it to get at the facts of the retail business. Instead of summoning witnesses and making them produce their books and information at Washington this commission appointed a group of our members as a committee to assist it in preparing a questionnaire to be sent to a large number of retail dry goods stores throughout every State in the Union, and it further called upon the committee to assist in interpreting the results of the questionnaires. Our committee was very favorably impressed with Chairman Anderson and Secretary Paull of the commission and we believe that this report will be presented in a manner which will be eminently fair."

**World's Wool Crop.**

Washington, Feb. 12.—The production of wool in 1921 in the world's largest producing centers amounted to approximately 2,608,445,050 pounds, as compared with 2,625,447,145 pounds in 1920 and with an annual average pre-war production of 3,151,888,470 pounds, according to statistics compiled by the Textile Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The figures were obtained from the National Association of Wool Manufacturers and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Established 1896

Incorporated 1914

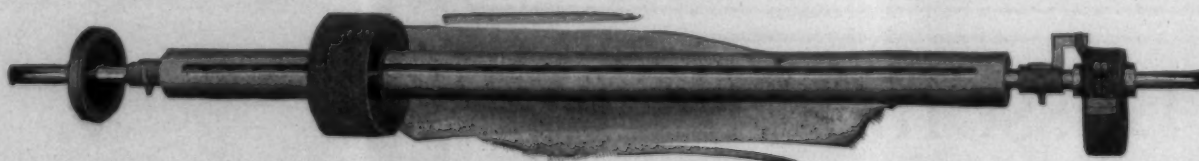
**LOWELL SHUTTLE COMPANY**

Manufacturers of

**BOBBINS SPOOLS SHUTTLES**

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**Textile Grinding Machinery Of All Kinds****Send in Your Old Grinders to be Repaired**

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**B. S. ROY & SON CO., WORCESTER, MASS.**

Established 1868



**TOWN OF MOUNT HOLLY, NORTH CAROLINA  
NOTICE OF SALE  
OF  
CONSOLIDATED WATER SUPPLY AND SEWER SYSTEM BONDS**

Sealed proposals will be received by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the Town of Mount Holly, North Carolina, at the City Hall in said Town on Monday, March 6th, 1922, at 2:30 o'clock, P. M., when they will be publicly opened for the purchase of \$80,000.00 Consolidated Water Supply and Sewer System Bonds of said Town. Said bonds will be dated March 1st, 1922, will be of the denomination of \$500.00 each, and two (2) of said bonds, in order as numbered, mature on March First in each of the years 1925 to 1934, inclusive; four (4) of said bonds, in order as numbered, mature on March First in each of the years 1935 to 1944, inclusive; five (5) of said bonds, in order as numbered, mature on March First in each of the years 1945 to 1964, inclusive. Said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per centum (6%) per annum, payable on the first days of March and September in each year. Both principal and interest of said bonds will be payable in gold coin of the United States of America of or equal to the present standard of weight and fineness at the office of the Treasurer of the Town of Mount Holly, or, at the option of the holder, at the office of the Hanover National Bank in the City of New York, N. Y. The bonds will be coupon bonds, with the privilege of registration either as to principal only, or as to both principal and interest.

Proposals must be enclosed in a sealed envelope marked on the outside "Proposal for Consolidated Water Supply and Sewer System Bonds," and addressed to W. B. Rutledge, Town Treasurer, Mount Holly, North Carolina.

Bidders must deposit with the said Town Treasurer, before making their bids, or present with their bids, a certified check drawn to the order of the Town of Mount Holly, North Carolina, upon an incorporated bank or trust company, or a sum of money for, or in an amount equal to two per centum (2%) of the face amount of bonds bid for, to secure the Town against any loss resulting from the failure of the bidder to comply with the terms of his bid. No interest will be allowed upon the amount of checks of successful bidders, and such checks will be retained and be applied in part payment of the bonds. Checks of unsuccessful bidders will be returned upon the award of the bonds. The purchaser must pay accrued interest from the date of the bonds to the date of delivery. Bonds cannot be sold at less than par and accrued interest.

Opinion of Hawkins, Delafield & Longfellow, Attorneys, New York City, as to legality of bonds will be provided.

By order of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the Town of Mount Holly.

Dated February 13th, 1922.

W. B. RUTLEDGE,  
Town Clerk.

**"LUBRIK"**

From your opener to your cloth room "Lubrik" will give you efficient and economical lubrication. No spattering or staining. Made in varying densities to meet varying conditions.

**MASURY-YOUNG CO.**

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**KANAWHA CHROME BLACK E H K—**

Soluble, a Jet Black suitable  
for vigoureux printing

**KANAWHA CHROME FAST BLACK D—**

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Also Colors for Cotton, Silk, Wool, Leather, Paper, etc.

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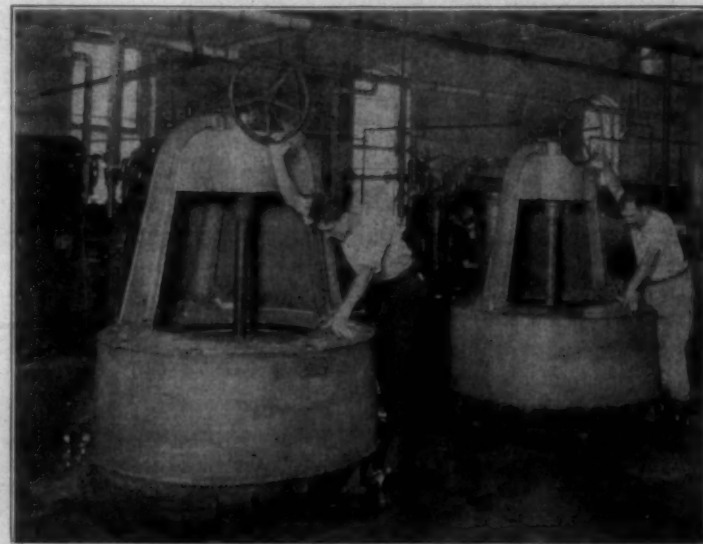
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EXTRACTORS**

Pre-eminent in the textile industry



**TOLHURST MACHINE WORKS**

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Chicago, Ill.

San Francisco,  
California

Hamilton, Ont., Canada  
Montreal, Que., Canada



**Financial Situation of Lancashire Cotton Mills.**

The smaller British manufacturers have the advantage today. What is a small order for a larger manufacturer, keeps the little concern's machinery running at full time. However, some firms declare that it is not possible for them to do more than "break even" when running full time, with cost of operation as high as today. Others, as shown by the figures for 230 companies' dividends for the year ending November 30, 1921, compiled by Frederick W. Tattersall, of Manchester, have been able to declare fair dividends. Of these companies 23 paid no dividends, 36 paid dividends at the rate of less than 2½ per cent per annum, 38 paid dividends between 2½ and 5 per cent per annum, 27 between 5 and 7½ per cent, 24 between 7½ and 10 per cent, 22 between 10 and 12½ per cent, 18 between 12½ and 15 per cent, 8 between 15 and 17½ per cent, 10 between 17½ and 20 per cent, 3 between 20 and 22½ per cent, 6 between 22½ and 25 per cent, 9 between 25 and 35 per cent, 4 between 35 and 40 per cent, 1 company paid dividends at the rate of 47 per cent per annum, and 1 company at the rate of 50 per cent per annum.

It is interesting also to note what Mr. Tattersall has to say about the weakness of recapitalized companies as compared with those operating on the same basis as they were in 1914:

Of the 230 companies, 57 which have kept their original capital intact, and have a total paid-up ordinary share capital of 2,951,596 pounds, have paid an average dividend per company for the year ended November 30, 1921, of 20.52 per cent per annum, whereas the average dividend per company for the remaining 173 reconstructed concerns with a total paid-up ordinary share capital of 22,378,797 pounds is only 6.50 per cent per annum.

It is recognized that as a general rule Lancashire cotton companies were undercapitalized before the war, and that conservative reorganization of the finances of many of these companies in order to take care of rising costs of production was not only legitimate but very desirable. But the consensus of opinion in well-informed Lancashire circles is that in too many cases "the thing was overdone," and many companies were reorganized on the basis of the extravagant valuations of plant in 1919. With regard to capitalization, undoubtedly mills which during the war boom were recapitalized are feeling the effect of the slump, and their position today may be inferred from the fact that in Oldham, which is one of the largest centers of cotton manufacture in Lancashire, there are holders of 5 pounds stock with 1 pound paid up, who are prepared to accept losses to avoid liabilities attached to ownership.

Prior to the war, mill workers often loaned money to their employers at good rates of interest. The regular stockholders of a typical company would invest, say, 50,000 pounds in the concern. As the business grew, the owners encouraged

the workers and others to loan their savings to the company. It was not uncommon for a company having 50,000 pounds paid-in capital to use 250,000 pounds borrowed money. During the war, the cost of doing business increased so enormously that the big profits obtained frequently had to be subsequently re-invested in the business, with the result that the borrowed capital remained about stationary, and the invested capital increased greatly.

Upon the 1920 sudden decline in values, many of these firms found themselves with their profits, and sometimes a large part of their working capital as well, tied up in goods in their plants, en route to destinations, or actually in the hands of their overseas customers, on the sale of which they were not to realize the billed selling price for some time. While some of these firms are in a better position than they have been, the 20,000,000 pounds worth of goods still held up in India and similar unpaid.—Commerce Reports.

**Better Outlook for Chattanooga Hosiery Plants.**

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Business with the local textile mills is rather quiet at the present time. Buying is for present use only. Margins of profit are small and mills will operate only sufficiently to fill orders received. This is how a half dozen officials of leading textile mills here sum up the situation in their line of business. Business at present does, however, show some improvement over the same period last year, many state.

"Business with us is fair," declared Frank L. Miller, of the United Hosiery Mills, and also president of the Southwestern division of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers. "We are not operating on full time. There is really nothing new in the situation. We are receiving orders only for immediate delivery."

That it will be perhaps 90 days before improvement will begin in the demand for women's underwear is the opinion of T. N. Van Dyke, general manager and treasurer of the Richmond Knitting Mills. Mr. Van Dyke reported business quiet. The Richmond mill is now operating on a four-days a week basis, while the Chicamauga Mill of the same company is on a five-day basis.

Business during the month of January was just about what was expected, according to T. Walter Fred, of the Davenport Hosiery Mills, manufacturers of silk stockings. Business is quiet, he stated. The mill, which has been operating full time, reduced production slightly Wednesday. Mr. Fred states that it is the policy of the manufacturers not to build up a stock, since it will be the best for all concerned if there are no stocks on hand.

J. H. Wilson, of the Richmond Hosiery Mills, states that some departments of the mills are on full time basis, while others are running on part time.

Several local textile manufacturers stated that for the present at least they will not reduce wages.

**HASLER SPEED INDICATORS!  
JONES TACHOMETERS!**

Why waste energy in overspeeding, or lose money in underspeed? Be certain of your speeds! Exclusive Agents in the Carolinas and Georgia for HASLER SPEED INDICATORS and JONES TACHOMETERS.

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**Cocker Machine and Foundry Company**  
Gastonia, N. C.**BUILDERS OF TEXTILE MACHINERY**

Linking Warpers Linkers Balling Warpers Balling Attachments  
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Machines Dye House Ballers.

**AMERICAN TEXTILE BANDING CO., Inc.**

Manufacturer

Spindle Tape  
AND  
Bandings



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IMPROVE IT**

**National Ring Traveler Company**  
Providence, R. I.

C. D. TAYLOR, Gaffney, S. C. C. D. PEASELEY, Charlotte, N. C.  
SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVES.

**Fire Without Having A Cleaning Period On**



For Use with Either Natural, Induced or Forced Draft  
FOR DETAILED INFORMATION WRITE

**THOMAS GRATE BAR COMPANY**  
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**Gum Tragasol Agglutinates**

the fibres of the yarn—cotton, woolen or worsted which—ever it may be—and prevents waste of good materials by eliminating flyings.

**Gum Tragasol is Cheaper**

than either wool or cotton, therefore, its use is a distinct economy.

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Winding machines for single and ply yarns, cotton, woolen, worsted and silk. Write for circular describing the NEW WIND DOUBLER, also the No. 80 for winding SUPERCONES.

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CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.

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## Cotton Goods

New York—Business in the cotton goods markets continued light during the past week and many irregularities in prices developed as a result of the poor demand. Buyers continues to hold off and show little confidence in current prices. The spread of wage cuts and further strikes in New England continues to have a bad effect on the market and the course of raw cotton is not steady enough to create confidence. On sheetings and print cloths, somewhat lower bids were made and accepted as the week closed.

Domets for fall are selling very slowly. One line of 36-inch heavy cotton flannels has been sold up and withdrawn for the season, while others have not sold at all freely. In bleached cotton lines the market is very weak. Percales are less active. Tissues, gingham, ratines and cretonnes are the best sellers in wash goods lines for the time being.

In the absence of buyers who showed any broad interest the existence of many soft spots in cloth markets was emphasized. Substantial offerings of 38½-inch, 64x60s, were made at 7½c for contract delivery without interesting buyers, and spots sold in second hands in very limited quantities at 7½c. For 39-inch, 68-72s, it was possible to do 9c in almost any quarter and conspicuously in the places where that figure was declined on Monday. Sales of at least 30,000 pieces of narrow print cloths were made on a basis of 5½c for 27-inch, 64x60s. Sales of Southern 4-yard 80s were made at 10½c.

Sheetings were available at 10½c for 40-inch 2.85-yard goods and at 9½c net for 4-yard, 56x60s. Some bag numbers were offered at 32c a pound. Others could be had at 35c. Sateens are easier and sales were reported on a basis of 12½c for 4.20s. Some numbers are harder to get from second hands. Three-yard wide drills were quoted at 10c. Twills were quiet.

Small lots of plain fine combed yarn goods are being sold from second hands at concessions varying from ¼c to ½c a yard from quoted levels in mill centers. A lot of 1,000 pieces in a sale is called large. Some voiles appear to be in better demand, especially the finer hard spun qualities available for white goods. Further easing is reported in pajama checks, although they are not offered relatively as low as some of the bleached goods of this sort are selling for in second hands.

Converters are particularly emphatic in declaring that business is slow on many of their staple cotton goods. These facts do not warrant forgetfulness of the satisfactory trade being done in gingham, tissues, novelties and some specialties. There are some other divisions of cottons, as in woollens, where complaint is not heard, so that the volume of production holds much larger than seems to be true of many other industries.

The outstanding fact in the textile industry, as a whole, is that production is still large. In some divisions of the trade it is far in advance of consumption. This is to be expected when a time comes that reaction from high cotton is disorganizing all price views in jobbing channels and is slowly influencing mills to think of lower prices. Consumers were tuned up to lower prices last fall and even last month.

The lagging consumption is reflected in the strikes, wage conferences in garment making and tailoring and general unsettledness in producing channels. Retail trade at high prices has been so unsatisfactory that every keen textile manufacturer is convinced that readjustment must take place, and the signs of readjustment in prices are just the sort of unrest now visible in labor channels.

The only feature of the Fall River print cloth market for good sized quantity of narrow prints by the largest local printer approximately 50,000 pieces being taken alone by the corporation on Tuesday and Wednesday, it is said. Report say that 20,000 pieces of 25-inch, 56x44, 10.55, at 3½ cents, and 15,000 pieces 25-inch, 52x44, 11 at 3½ cents, were taken up alone by this printing corporation. In addition there were some 27-inch, 56x52, 9.00, bought at 4½ cents.

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x64s...	5%
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s...	5%
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s...	5½
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x64s...	8½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s....	9
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s....	10%
Brown sheetings, 3-yard.....	10½
Brown sheetings, 4-yard.....	9%
Brown sheetings, Southern standard .....	11½
Tickings, 8-ounce .....	25
Denims, 2.20 .....	17
Staple gingham .....	16½
Dress gingham .....	20a22½
Standard prints .....	11
Kid finished cambrics.....	8½a9½



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# The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—Prices on cotton yarns held fairly steady during the week, although the demand was very light and trading was confined to small lots. Most of the spinners are holding prices well in spite of the small orders they are booking and only in spots is there noted a willingness to accept concessions. Most mills are still on full time, although more and more talk of curtailment is being heard, and they are getting some business every day.

A fairly good business on double carded knitting yarns was reported during the week, the general prices being reported as on a basis of 39 to 40 cents for 26s. Thread trade was also a fairly good buyer of mercerized yarns. An order for 80,000 pounds by one carpet manufacturer was reported, but most of the carpet mills continued to hold off the market. The plush trade and the webbing manufacturers were in the market for small lots for filling in purposes, but placed no large business.

The whole yarn trade at present is being carried on on a very limited basis, there being no disposition on the part of buyers to place orders in anticipation of any business they have not already entered on their books. New England wage disputes and the lack of continued strength in the cotton market was mentioned as being the most unsettling influences during the week.

Yarn prices were quoted in this market was follows:

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps, Etc.			
10s.....30 @	2-ply 26s.....35 @		
12s to 14s.....31 @	2-ply 30s.....37 @		
2-ply 16s.....32 @	2-ply 40s.....52 @	53	
2-ply 20s.....33 @	2-ply 50s.....70 @	74	
2-ply 24s.....34 @			

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.			
5s to 10s.....28 @	36s.....48 @	50	
10s to 12s.....30 @	40s.....50 @	54	
14s.....30 1/2 @	50s.....75 @		
16s.....31 @	60s.....85 @		
20s.....32 1/2 @	Upholstery		
24s.....33 @	Yarns—		
26s.....34 @	3s 4s 5-ply.....22 1/2 @		
30s.....36 @			

Duck Yarns.			
3, 4 & 5-ply—	3, 4 & 5-ply—		
8s.....28 @	16s.....31 @		
10s.....29 @	20s.....32 1/2 @		

Southern Single Chain Warps			
6s to 10s.....30 @	22s.....34 1/2 @		
12s.....31 @	24s.....35 @		
14s.....31 1/2 @	26s.....36 @		
16s.....31 1/2 @	28s.....36 @		
18s.....32 @	30s.....38 @		
20s.....33 1/2 @	40s.....53 @		

Southern Single Skeins			
6s to 8s.....30 @	20s.....33 @		
10s.....30 @	22s.....34 @		
12s.....31 @	24s.....35 @		
14s.....31 @	26s.....36 @		
16s.....31 1/2 @	30s.....38 @		

Southern Frame Cones.			
8s.....29 @	22s.....33 @		
10s.....29 @	24s.....34 @		
12s.....30 @	26s.....34 1/2 @		
14s.....31 1/2 @	30s.....34 1/2 @	35	
16s.....32 @	30s extra.....42 @		
18s.....32 1/2 @	40s.....53 @		
20s.....32 1/2 @			

Southern Combed Peeler Skeins, Etc.			
2-ply 30s.....65 @	2-ply 60s.....1 00 @	1 05	
2-ply 30s.....70 @	2-ply 70s.....1 20 @	1 25	
2-ply 40s.....75 @	2-ply 80s.....1 25 @	1 30	
2-ply 50s.....90 @			

Combed Peeler Cones.			
10s.....49 1/2 @	28s.....58 @		
12s.....50 @	30s.....62 @		
14s.....50 1/2 @	32s.....64 @		
16s.....51 @	34s.....66 @		
18s.....52 @	36s.....68 @		
20s.....53 @	40s.....70 @		
22s.....54 @	50s.....90 @		
24s.....55 @	60s.....1 05 @		
26s.....56 @			

Eastern Carded Peeler Thread Twist Skeins.			
20s 2-ply.....41 @	30s 2-ply.....54 @		
22s 2-ply.....41 @	40s 2-ply.....69 @		
24s 2-ply.....47 @	45s 2-ply.....70 @		
50s 2-ply.....50 @			

Eastern Carded Cones.			
10s.....32 @	22s.....40 @		
12s.....36 @	26s.....42 @		
14s.....37 @	28s.....44 @		
16s.....38 @	30s.....48 @		

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## Want Department

### Wanted.

10,000 filling bobbins, 3-ring, 8-in., for Draper No. 2 spindles. Submit samples to "Textile," Box 947, Greenville, S. C.

### Store Manager.

Wanted—Position by capable, experienced man to manage mill store. Can get results and please the employees. Best of references. Store, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### Roberts' Loose End Preventer.

The Roberts loose end preventer for Warpers. No mill can afford to do without this attachment, for small cost, with best results. For further particulars, write to Roberts & Graddick Co., P. O. Box 194, Winder, Ga.

### Salesman.

Salesman for the Southern territory; one who is now handling dyestuffs or textile machinery and would like to take on a side line of dyeing machinery. Chas. P. Raymond Agency, 294 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

### Community Nurse.

A trained nurse, having a wide experience in industrial and public health work, would like position as community or industrial nurse for cotton mill or other industry. Nurse, care Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

### Wanted.

Two 100 or 125 H. P. second-hand Tublar Boilers. Must be in first-class condition, for 125 pounds steam pressure. State age and present location. Also one 200 to 250 H. P. Corliss Engine. Williams-Brownell Planing Mill Co., Asheville, N. C.

### For Knitting Mills.

Wanted—Fixer on S. & W. Model B, S and K machines; also assistant foreman on S. & W. B 3 and K, Banner and Standard; \$35 week; also fixers and foremen for positions in Tennessee, South Carolina, Maryland and other States. Charles P. Raymond Agency, 294 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

### Improved Check Strap Holder for Draper Looms.

Attached by loom fixer in a few minutes, thereby reducing loom stoppage. Once attached, no more adjustments needed. Will give best results.

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### Position Wanted.

Position wanted in good mill where opportunity to gain experience in mill management can be obtained. Have had 15 years' experience in Southern and New England mills, along with technical training in carding and spinning. Would like a place as assistant superintendent, or any thing that would be helpful to me in this way, or would consider place as salesman with reputable house selling to textile trade. Am 33 years of age, married and can furnish best of reference. Am at present employed as overseer of spinning. Address Worker, care Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

### Wanted.

Second-hand equipment at once to spin 14's and 15's: 9 40-in. cards; 3 slubbers, 11-in. x 5½-in.; 4 speeders, 8-in. x 4-in.; 16 spinning frames, 2¼-in. gauge, 208 spindles; 84 40-in. E. Model Draper Looms, double filling fork to weave sheetings. Junk or out of date machinery will not be considered. If interested, please address "New Mill," Box 947, Greenville, S. C.

## Tanks

New Tanks, long leaf pine or fir, 40'6" diameter bottom to 43' ¼" bottom, 6'8", 7'9" and 11'6" high; all new and complete with round screw hoops and couplets, 2¼" stock. Let us have your inquiries. E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., Special Products Division, 7038 DuPont Building, Wilmington, Del.



## EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or both. Am 33 years of age, seven years as overseer. Good references. Address No. 3335.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Prefer mill in North Carolina. Can furnish satisfactory references as to past experience, ability and character. Address No. 3336.

WANT position as overseer of weaving, or take place as assistant in large room. Good record over long term of years. Have handled many varieties of fabrics. Satisfactory references. Address No. 3337.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed as second hand, but by experience and ability am capable of handling overseer's job. Good references. Address No. 3338.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill on local cotton. Have had 29 years' experience in mill business, number of years as superintendent. Am 50 years old, married and have family of help. Can come at once. References. Address No. 3339.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, spooling or winding. Young married man, age 30. Have been on some of best jobs in South. Am now general overseer spinning, spooling, twisting and winding. Good reasons for making change. Prefer mill in small town. Address No. 3340.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Can handle large or small job. Ten years' experience on most all kinds of white goods. Experienced on tire fabrics, and all kinds of goods for rubber trade. Best of references. Address No. 3341.

WANT position as superintendent in weave mill on white work, or would take place as overseer in large weave room. Now employed. Best of references. Address No. 3342.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill, or overseer of large spinning room. Practical man of long experience who has always given satisfaction. Excellent references. Address No. 3343.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Would consider second hand's place on large job. Excellent references as to character and ability. Address No. 3344.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in mill on plain goods. Would not consider place less than \$30 per week. Now employed, but want larger job. Best of references. Address No. 3345.

WANT position as superintendent or would take overseer of carding or spinning. Experienced, reliable and capable, and have excellent references from past and present employers. Address No. 3346.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weave mill. Long experience with good mills and can give excellent results. Best of references. Address No. 3347.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Am experienced superintendent, now successfully operating a good mill, but wish a larger place. Excellent references. Address No. 3348.

WANT position as superintendent. Have held similar position with some of the best mills in the South. Can come on short notice. References. Address No. 3349.

WANT position as superintendent. Well fitted by training and experience to handle mill on any class of goods made in the South. Excellent references. Address No. 3350.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning. Now

employed. Have been superintendent and overseer for long period of years and always given satisfaction. Fine references. Address No. 3351.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on both plain and fancy goods, and can get quality and quantity production. Good habits, steady worker. Excellent references. Address No. 3352.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer of carding or overseer of carding and spinning. Have worked in mill more than 20 years. Over 10 years as superintendent. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3353.

WANT position as master mechanic and engineer. Capable man whose experience covers many years in power plant work. Good references. Address No. 3354.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had over 25 years experience in card room, 15 as overseer. Can give satisfaction in every respect. Address No. 3355.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had 15 years experience in textile steam power and electric plants, 3½ years with U. S. ship yards. Can handle any size power plant in satisfactory manner. Best of references from present and past employers. Address No. 3356.

WANT position as overseer of carding, or spinning, or both. Am at present overseer of carding and spinning, but have good reason for wishing to change. Good character, long practical experience and energetic worker. References. Address No. 3357.

WANT position as overseer of carding in medium sized mill, or would take second hand's place in large mill. Young man, 36 years, but am thoroughly practical and have fine experience. Good references. Address No. 3358.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weave mill. Can handle either in satisfactory manner. Good references covering my experience, ability and character. Address No. 3359.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, or overseer of carding and spinning on medium numbers, white or colored. Am 43 years old, 32 years experience, will go anywhere. Take small salary until I show what I can do. References. Address No. 3360.

WANT position as superintendent, or would take overseer of carding, spinning, or both. Now employed as overseer of carding in good mill, but wish to change to different locality. Good references. Address No. 3361.

WANT position as overseer of slashing, warping or cloth room. Mill experience covers more than 20 years and can handle efficiently either one of the above positions. Good references gladly furnished. Address No. 3362.

WANT position as engineer and master mechanic. Long experience in steam plants and machine shops. Specially good on welding. References. Address No. 3363.

WANT position as office manager for cotton mills. Am experienced in manufacturing end, cotton buying and selling. Am competent to take over office end of either cotton or hosiery mill. Excellent references. Married, good worker. Address No. 3364.

WANT position as superintendent. Middle aged man and have worked in mill for over 30 years. Can handle either yarn or weaving plant. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 3365.

WANT position as superintendent. Prefer a weave mill. Competent, reliable and experienced. My experience covers every phase of cotton mill business and I can get quality and quantity production. Now employed at good mill, but have good reason for making change. References. Address No. 3366.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer of carding, or spinning or both. Have been an overseer for 32 years and superintendent for more than 15. Would like an opportunity to correspond with mill needing reliable and practical man. Address No. 3367.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or cloth room. Now employed as overseer cloth room. Age 48, married, have family, 30 years experience. Good references from past and present employers. Address No. 3368.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Can handle any size job on Saco machinery. Experienced in both mill

work and machinery erecting. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3369.

WANT position as mill manager, superintendent or executive position in office. Experienced in executive work in both New England and Southern mills, trained for both mill and office work. Know cost systems, can handle help, am college graduate and feel competent to handle position as superintendent or manager. Address No. 3370.

WANT position as overseer of weaving of large cloth room. Age 49, 27 years experience in weaving. Good references from past and present employers. Address No. 3371.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as overseer of weaving in large mill, but by experience and training am competent to handle job as superintendent. Good character, steady worker and can give fine references. Address No. 3372.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room in large mill. Am 45 years of age, married; 15 years as overseer in mills in South Carolina. Now employed, but can come on two weeks' notice. Good references. Address No. 3373.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both. Age 35, have been second hand and overseer for past 14 years. Practical experience on all classes of work. Sober and reliable and can give excellent references. Address No. 3374.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning. Long experience. Can furnish good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3375.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on all classes of goods and can handle any sized weave room in competent manner. Good references. Address No. 3376.

WANT position as superintendent, assistant superintendent, or overseer of carding. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3377.

WANT position as carder, spinner, or superintendent. Long experience in a number of good mills. Best of references. Address No. 3378.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Experienced more than 25 years as overseer and second hand. Am a hustler and can get production on either white or colored goods. Address No. 3379.

WANT position as superintendent. Now hold a similar position in one of the best mills in North Carolina, but want to make a change. References as to character and ability gladly furnished. Am high class man and would not consider a small job. Address No. 3380.

WANT position as superintendent. Can handle large or small mill in competent manner. Long experience in good mills, have made excellent reputation for quality and quantity production. Good references. Now employed. Address No. 3381.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have held similar position with some of largest mills in South Carolina. Competent to handle all kinds of engine, boiler and shop work, also A-1 mechanic. Have 20 years experience. Good references. Address No. 3382.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had 15 years experience as overseer. Good reasons for wishing to change. Now employed. Address No. 3383.

EXPERIENCED cotton stapler and grader desires connection with Carolina mill. Five years experience buying and selling Arkansas Delta cotton. Would be glad to buy in Arkansas for mills. Best of references in Carolinas or Arkansas. One year as government grader and stapler. Glad to call on interested parties. Address No. 3384.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning, or both in North Carolina mill. If given opportunity, can convince you that I am the man you need. References as to character and ability. Address No. 3385.

WANT position as manager or superintendent. Experienced carder, spinner, weaver, superintendent and manager; 4 years in erecting all kinds of machinery. Graduate of New Bedford Textile School; experience in starting several new mills. Experienced on carded and combed yarns, sheetings and colored goods. Best references. Address No. 3386.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Six years on plain and fancy work. Satisfactory references and can handle any size job. Address No. 3387.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed but wish to change. Would like to correspond with mill needing high class, efficient and experienced superintendent. Address No. 3388.

WANT position as master mechanic. Experienced in steam and electric work, shop and machine work of all kinds, expert on repairing and keeping power plant in first class condition. Good references. Address No. 3389.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Three years as overseer several years as second hand. Experienced, reliable, good habits; hard worker. Good references. Address No. 3390.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Hard working, reliable and experienced man of good habits and steady disposition. Now employed, good references. Address No. 3391.

WANT position as superintendent or would take overseer of carding and spinning. My experience fits me for any of these position and I can give excellent results. Good references. Address No. 3392.

WANT position as overseer of carding, or good place as second hand carding. Invite correspondence with anyone needing good man whose past record shows ability and character. Address No. 3393.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Nine years as overseer on various grades of cloth. Now employed but can come on short notice. Married, with two children old enough to work. Good references. Address No. 3394.

WANT position as master mechanic and electrician. Long experience in both steam and electric work and capable of handling large job. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3395.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, twisting or warping, or would take second hand's place in large mill. Thoroughly experienced and capable in every way. Good character, settled habits, fine references. Address No. 3397.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or spinning and winding; 25 years experience in spinning and winding. Now employed. Can handle any size job. First class references. Address No. 3398.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Seven years as overseer and second hand. Can give best of references, will not consider less than \$7 per day. Now employed, but can come on short notice. Address No. 3399.

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Ashworth Bros., Charlotte, N. C.  
Atherton Pin Grid Bar Co., Providence, R. I.  
Atlanta Brush Co., Atlanta, Ga.  
Atlantic Dyestuff Co., 88 Ames Bldg., Boston, Mass.
- B-**  
Bahnsen Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.  
Barnard-Lynch, Inc., 321 Broadway, New York.  
Borne, Scrymser Co., 80 South St., New York.  
Brannon, Welborn & Co., 350 Broadway, New York.  
Boulogny, R. H., Inc., 105 Kinney Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.  
The Barrett Co., New York.  
Barber Colman Co., Rockford, Ill.  
Baltimore Belting Company, Spartanburg, S. C.  
Bosson & Lane, Atlantic, Mass.
- C-**  
Carrier Engineering Corp., New York.  
Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
Cattin & Co., 345 Broadway, New York.  
Champion Chemical Co., Asheville, N. C.  
Charlotte Leather Belting Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
Chicago Fuse Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.  
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co., Gastonia, N. C.  
Collins Bros. Machine Co., Pawtucket, R. I.  
Corn Products Refining Co., New York.  
Courtney Co., Dana S., Chicopee, Mass.
- D-**  
DeLaval Steam Turbine Co., Trenton, N. J.  
Detroit Graphite Co., Detroit, Mich.  
Dixie Seal and Stamp Co., Atlanta, Ga.  
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co., Bristol, R. I.  
Diamond State Fibre Co., Bridgeport, Pa.  
Draper, E. S., 506 Trust Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.  
Draper Corporation Hopedale Mass.  
Dronfield's Sales Agency, 232 Sumner St., Boston, Mass.  
Drake Corporation, Norfolk, Va.  
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.
- E-**  
Eblin & Co., 81 Broad St., New York.  
East Jersey Pipe Co., Patterson, N. J.  
Emmons Loom Harness Co., Lawrence, Mass.  
Eureka Iron Works, Inc., Lincolnton, N. C.
- F-**  
Fafnir Bearing Co., New Britain, Conn.  
Franklin Process Co., Providence, R. I.
- G-**  
Garland Mfg. Co., Saco, Me.  
Garvin Machine Co., 141 Varick St., New York City.  
Greenville Textile Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.
- H-**  
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass.  
Huntington & Guerry, Greenville, S. C.  
Hutton & Bourbonnais Co., Hickory, N. C.
- I-**  
Ivey Mfg. Co., Hickory, N. C.
- J-**  
Jordan Mfg. Co., Monticello, Ga.  
Jennings, A. T. & Co., 88 Broad St., New York.
- K-**  
Kaumagraph Co., 209 W. 38th St., New York.  
Keever Starch Co., Greenville, S. C.  
Klauder-Weldon Dyeing Machine Company, Jenkintown, Pa.  
Klipstein & Co., A., New York.
- L-**  
Lowell Shuttle Co., Lowell, Mass.  
Link-Belt Company, Nicetown, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Lockwood, Greene & Co., Boston, Mass.  
Lucas, John, & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Lupton, David, Sons, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.
- M-**  
Martin & Co., 116 Broad St., New York.  
McGuigan, E. L. & Co., 24 Stone St., New York.  
Macrodi Fibre Co., Woonsocket, R. I.  
Marston Co., John P., 247 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.  
Masury-Young Co., 196 Milk St., Boston, Mass.  
Mauney Steel Co., Philadelphia, Pa.  
McLeod Leather Belting Co., Greensboro, N. C.  
Merrow Machine Co., Hartford, Conn.  
Metallic Drawing Roll Co., Indian Orchard, Mass.  
Mees & Mees, Charlotte, N. C.  
Metz & Co., H. A., 122 Hudson St., New York.  
Morehead Mfg. Co., Detroit, Mich.  
Morse Chain Co., Ithaca, N. Y.  
McNaughton Mfg. Co., Maryville, Tenn.
- N-**  
North Carolina Reed Co., High Point, N. C.  
National Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I.  
National Aniline & Chemical Co., New York.  
N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., 401 Broadway, New York.  
Newport Chemical Works, Passaic, N. J.
- O-**  
Ormsbee & Landecker, 81 Broad St., New York.  
Oliver & Houghton, 59 Pearl St., New York.  
Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.
- P-**  
Patton, Edw. L. & Co., 81 Broad St., New York.  
Palmer, Raymond & Co., 81 Broad St., New York.  
Parks-Cramer Co., Fitchburg, Mass.  
Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co., Central Falls, R. I.  
Perkins, B. F. & Son., Holyoke, Mass.  
R. O. Pickens Slasher Hood Co., Spartanburg, S. C.  
Powers Regulator Co., The, Chicago, Ill.  
Puro-Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co., Haydenville, Mass.
- R-**  
Rose & Son, 24 Stone St., New York.  
Rice, Lobby Chain Co., Millbury, Mass.  
Rogers Fibre Co., 121 Beach St., Boston, Mass.  
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 709 Sixth Ave., New York.  
Roy & Sons Co., B. S., Worcester, Mass.  
Rumsey Pump Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y.
- S-**  
Sandoz Chemical Works, New York.  
Saco-Lowell Shops, Charlotte, N. C.  
S K F Industries, Inc., New York.  
Seaboard Railway, Charlotte, N. C.  
Seydel Mfg. Co., Jersey City, N. J.  
Serrine, J. E., Greenville, S. C.  
Sonneborn & Sons, Inc., L., 262 Pearl St., New York.  
Southern Railway, Charlotte, N. C.  
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
Southern Engineering Co., Charlotte, N. C.
- T-**  
Southern Gypsum Co., Inc., North Holston, Va.  
Spartan Sizing Compound Co., Spartanburg, S. C.  
Stafford Co., The, Readville, Mass.  
Staley Mfg. Co., A. E., Decatur, Ill.  
Standard Electric Co., Richmond, Va.  
Syner Pump & Well Co., Richmond, Va.  
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Stein, Hall & Co., New York City.
- U-**  
Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
Thomas Grate Bar Co., Birmingham, Ala.  
Toihurst Machine Works, Troy, N. Y.  
Tripod Paint Co., 6° N. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.
- V-**  
United Chemical Products Corp., York & Colgate Sts., Jersey City, N. J.  
U. S. Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I.  
Universal Winding Co., Boston, Mass.
- W-**  
Vogel Co., Jos. A., Wilmington, Del.  
Wadsworth, Howland & Co., Boston, Mass.  
Ridley Watts & Co., New York.  
Wheeler Condenser & Engineering Co., Carteret, N. J.  
Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass.  
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., Whitinsville, Mass.  
Whitman & San, Clarence, New York.  
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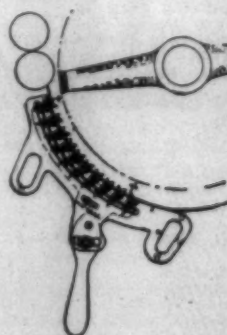
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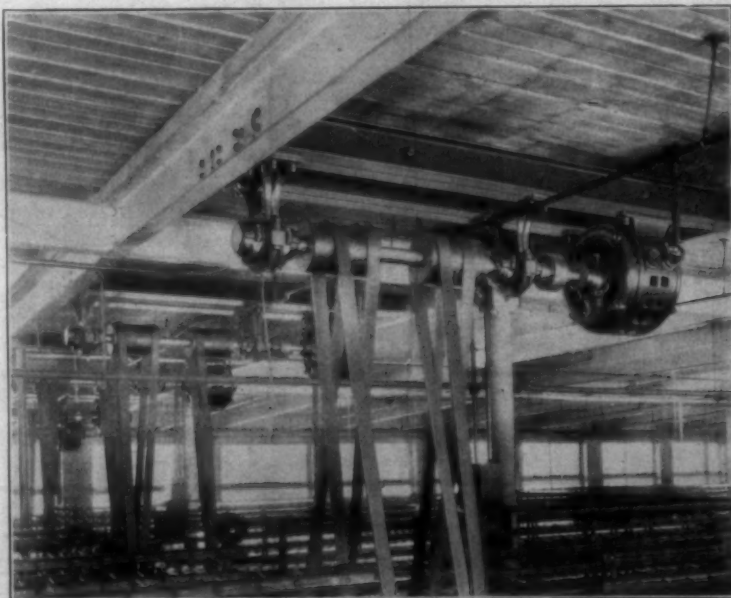


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